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The Friends of this Miscellany, who may be desirous of completing their Sets or Volumes, are requested to take notice, that, for the purpose of encouraging their Design, the several Numbers composing the first FORTY VOLUMES, or to the Commencement of 1816, will be sold at ONE SHILLING and THREE PENCE per Number, till the first of May next; but, after that time, they can be had only at the usual Price of Two Shillings. The increased Demand for this Work, in every part of the World where the English Language is read, and the Interruptions of the supply in foreign Countries, owing to successive Wars, will render this Proposal an Accommodation to many of our distant Readers, as well as to many new Subscribers at Home.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME years since a survey was taken, by that able engineer Mr. Rennie, of the ground lying between the mouth of the River Parret, across the country to Seaton, in the eastern corner of Devonshire, on the coast of the English Channel, to ascertain the feasibility of effecting a junction between that channel and the Bristol Channel (into which the River Parret empties itself), in order for ships to avoid the circuitous voyage round the Land's End. The design, I believe, was to make the canal or river sufficiently deep to carry ships of any burthen; and to effectuate that in the course of about three days, which sometimes, in the winter season, and tempestuous weather at other times of the year, takes frequently three, nay sometimes six, weeks to accomplish; and a truly national undertaking it would be!

The reason why it was not then gone into is not difficult to be given; but, it is apprehended, that *now* circumstances are materially altered. It will be my present business to shew how it may now be effectuated with considerable advantage to the country at large.

By Mr. Rennie's survey, the whole elevation of the land is, I think, no more than one hundred and eighty feet. He, I believe, estimated the expense of the whole undertaking at 1,200,000*l.* If we take into the account the difference in the price of labour and of land at that time and at the present, it is fair to conclude, that what would then cost 1,200,000*l.* cannot cost more than 1,000,000*l.* now; I might even go farther, and say that, as much labour and land might now be bought for 800,000*l.*

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as, five years ago, could be bought for 1,200,000*l.*

So much for the value of the labour and land; now as to the utilities of the undertaking.

First.—The expedition and safety with which goods could be conveyed from Ireland, Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol, and other contiguous parts, to Plymouth, Portsmouth, London, France, and every other part of the northern continent of Europe—the facility with which corn and cattle could be conveyed from Ireland to London—must be of the first importance, and bring at once that market to be able to compete with the ports of France at London, whenever it should become necessary to permit the importation of those articles.

Second.—The more immediate communication which it would open with the south of Ireland—an increase of its trade, the consequence of such communication—the great increase in the value of its land, and, of course, of the revenues of that hitherto depressed and unfortunate country;—a more intimate admixture of its inhabitants with the inhabitants of this country will, in all probability, tend more to destroy the spirit of bigotry and superstition than any penal or prohibitory laws can possibly do. Commerce is the soul, the bones and sinews, of improvement; had not England been a commercial nation, in what rank would she have stood in arts, sciences, and literature, amongst the nations of the earth?

Third.—A more extensive communication, on the southern coast, of the advantages resulting from the coal-trade of Wales, and of course a great increase to that trade throughout the whole line of the proposed canal.

Fourth.—A great trade would be generated

nerated for bricks and tiles; and, at the town of Bridgewater in particular, for scouring bricks,—a sort of staple manufacture, the demand for which is daily on the increase.

All these views, when realized, must have a strong, permanent, and beneficial operation, more or less, upon the trade and commerce of the United Kingdom.

But what will make the junction of the Bristol and English channels of more immediate benefit and importance to this country now is, that of finding instant employment for tens of thousands of poor men, who are either starving—a heavy burthen upon the poor rates, or filling our prisons, the hulks, or Botany Bay, as victims amidst our overcharged and unemployed population, from one end of the kingdom to the other.

Here then is a work which a patriotic government would do well to commence at once, either by taking the management and detail into its own hands, or by advancing sums of money from time to time to a company of gentlemen, who will, no doubt, soon be found both willing and able to carry the desired measure into effect; and, indeed, if the money were advanced by way of loan only to the company, there can be little doubt that the money so borrowed could be gradually repaid by the profits arising from the tolls, and other advantages which must be derived from so large, so grand, so stupendous, and withal so beneficial, an undertaking.

I believe Mr. Rennie's estimate went no farther than to unite the River Parret with Seaton, and cutting off certain detours between Bridgewater and the mouth of the said river; but in my judgment, as well as others who have at all digested the matter, the plan should by no means stop there. The entrance to the River Parret is well known to seamen as one of the most dangerous and circuitous in the whole channel, not to say in England; and, reasoning from the increase of the number of vessels which would pass through it by the proposed plan of Mr. Rennie, it is fair to conclude that, unless some method be taken to obviate the dangers at the mouth of the river, more wrecks will inevitably occur. I cannot speak with precision as to the number of vessels which have been lost on the very dangerous sands called the Gore, during the last fifteen years, but I am afraid it amounts to nearly fifteen, or, on an average, one an-

nually. Some of them have been indeed cases of aggravated distress, a detail of which will answer no purpose here. But, if a river of about one mile long, a quarter of a mile wide, and forty feet deep, were cut a little below Combwick, from the River Parret to the Bristol Channel, across some marsh lands to the north-west, it would bring at once the port of Bridgewater six miles nearer to the sea at least, save a circuit of ten miles or upwards to every ship which might enter that river; and it would increase the facilities of entering it so much, come from what place she might; and it would also obviate the great inconvenience and dangers of the Gore sands; and, of course, crown the plan of Mr. Rennie with perfection. The extra expense of this part of the undertaking will be perhaps about 160,000*l.* if made of the dimensions above; but, if half the width might be supposed sufficient, of course it would cost but one half the expense.

JAS. JENNINGS.

Huntspill; Oct. 10, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

I SEND you some cursory observations on the Narrative of Robert Adams, a sailor, who was wrecked in the year 1810 on the north-western coast of Africa, and was detained three years in slavery by the Arabs of the Great Desart, and resided several months during that period at *Timbuctoo*.

I call it *Timbuctoo*, not *Tombuctoo*, because this orthography, first established by Jackson in his Account of Morocco, is confirmed by M. Depuis, who declares that it is invariably pronounced *Timbuctoo*. Vide Adams's Narrative, page 94, note D.

To prevent any obstacles to the discovery of the interior of Africa, that might occur to travellers employed by the British government, it may be expedient here to observe, that the place, 400 miles north of Senegal, on the western coast of Africa, where this poor illiterate sailor was wrecked, is called by the Arabs *El Gazie*; that is to say,

الغازي, the *g* guttural. Any African traveller desirous of ascertaining the situation of *El Gazie*, would not be able to make himself intelligible, unless he pronounced properly the *g*, or *g*

gutturah

gottural. See Jackson's Account of Morocco, third edition, page 286, note.

Adams's account of rings worn through the cartilage of the nose, (see his Narrative, page 18,) is a confirmation of Jackson's account of nose-rings, (see his account of Morocco, page 290, note.) It appears that it is the fashion to wear these rings through the middle cartilage of the nose at Wangaru as well as at Sondeny.

Adams (page 21,) confirms Jackson's account of the name of King of Timbuctoo. See Jackson's Account, third edition, p. 299, where the king is called Woolo.

It is remarkable also, that Jackson's account of Woolo, king of Timbuctoo, is confirmed on the authority of Lhage Mohammed Sherriffe, in the second volume of the proceedings of the African Association, who says that Woolo, king of Bambarra, took possession of the city of Timbuctoo from the Moors in the year of Christ 1800. Notwithstanding this extraordinary corroboration, the annotator of Adams's Narrative, speaking of Mr. Jackson's authority, says, "Mr. Jackson further states that the same king of Timbuctoo was also sovereign of Bambarra, in which respect, however, as in many other instances where he relies on *African authority*, it is apparent that he was misinformed, for the name of the sovereign of Bambarra, from the year 1795 to 1805 inclusive, was certainly Mansong." Now, I would ask the annotator, how is this fact ascertained; and he must necessarily answer, that it is established on Mr. Parke's authority, who obtained the information from an illiterate Moor, or, in other words, from *African authority*; so that the annotator asserts, as a fact, that Mansong was king, which assertion is supported on *African authority*. And he maintains that it is an error that Woolo was king of Timbuctoo, although that fact is asserted on the best of African authority by Jackson, and is confirmed by the proceedings of the African Association, as well as by Adams's Narrative.

Now, as "*La verité se fait connaître par le concours des temoignages*," so has the truth of Jackson's account of Woolo being sovereign of Timbuctoo been confirmed by the concurring testimony of the Proceedings of the African Association, added to that of Adams.

* Vide Lettres de M. de Bailly à M. de Voltaire, sur l'Atlantide. Lettre 11me.

That such an animal as the Heirie exists, (described by Jackson, p. 90,) is confirmed by Adams, (p. 28.) On this subject it may be observed, that Jackson's *Erragual* is the same with Leo's *Ragnahil*; this latter word being assuredly an error of the printer's. Jackson's *Erragual* is also the same with Penant's *Rugwahl*, the *er* preceding the *Ragual* of Jackson, being the Arabic article *Jl*, which, preceding the solar letter *r* or *j*, takes that letter, and drops the *l* or *J*.

It is to be lamented that Mr. Cock, in his examination and interrogation of Adams the sailor, did not question him respecting the mode of building houses at Timbuctoo, as described by Jackson, page 298; for, although I am not disposed to doubt any thing that Jackson records, the whole of his account being collected with that discriminating caution that so evidently marks the enquirer after truth, yet any confirmation of what he asserts, even by an illiterate sailor, would have been satisfactory, more particularly on the subject in question, which is one upon which we may presume he was competent to give the necessary information.

It appears, by Adams's specimen of Timbuctoo words, that the inhabitants of Timbuctoo speak a mixture of Arabic and Sondanic, which is a natural consequence resulting from the military government being deputed to negroes, and the civil government being deputed to Moors. See Jackson, p. 300 and 301.

Adams, p. 43 and 44—

Dog—*Killeb*. This is the Arabic word for dog.

Sheep—*Naidsh*. This I suspect to be the word Kaibsh, which is the Arabic for sheep, and has been transformed to Naidsh by Adams's oral inaccuracy.

Elephant—*El feel*. This is the Arabic word for elephant.

House—*Dah*. A corruption of Dar, which is the Arabic name for a house.

Mountain—*Kuddear*. A corruption of Kuddea, which is the Arabic for a hill or eminence.

Date tree—*Carna Tomar*. The first word is Sondanic, the second is a corruption of Timar, which is the Arabic name of the date.

Fig tree—*Carna Carmoor*. Kermuse is the Arabic for figs.

Thus there appears, in a list of sixteen names of things in the Timbuctoo language,

Seven are Arabic

Nine are Sondanic;

so that the language is evidently a mixture of Arabic and Sondanic.

Wolid Abusebbah, a tribe of Arabs in the desert, first noticed by Jackson, (see his map, p. 282,) is confirmed by Dupuis, (note, in Adams's Narrative, pp. 235, 236, 237;) the latter gentleman's account of the emigration of the Arabs of Wolid Abusebbah, is a corroboration of Jackson's account of a similar emigration, (page 175.)

La Mar Zarah of Adams, (vide page 24,) may probably be El Bahar Zarak (that is, the Blue River), or El Bahar Sahara (that is, the River of the Desert); either of which may proceed from the desert, and empty itself in the Nile El Abude, south of Timbuctoo; or it may possibly be a more latitudinal corruption of the stream or river of the desert called Sakia el Humra (that is, the Red Stream), which passes through the desert of Sahara, and empties itself in the Nile el Abude, somewhere near Timbuctoo! This stream is well-known by the Arabs who are accustomed to cross the desert, and they report the waters thereof to be brackish and red.

Mr. Jackson (p. 297,) asserts, the city of Timbuctoo to be without walls; Adams confirms this, (p. 25.) The Nile El Abude is described, (p. 99,) as passing to the eastward through fertile countries, east and south-east of the desert; this is a confirmation of what Jackson says, (p. 312;) for, although nothing is said by Adams of the population of the country, through which the river passes, yet fertility implies population, and it is reasonable to suppose that the inhabitants of the desert, contiguous to the river, would leave their barren habitations, and exchange them for the fertile country along the banks of the river.

The large lake mentioned in Adams's Narrative, p. 120, may probably be the Bahar Sondan, or Sea of Sondan, described by Jackson as fifteen days' journey east of Timbuctoo. Another remarkable confirmation of this interior sea, mentioned so minutely by Jackson, is confirmed by Ali Bey in his Travels, vol. i. 4to. pp. 220, 221.

VASCO DE GAMA.

Eton; Oct. 25, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Number for October, I noticed the communication of a 'friend to equal justice,' referring to a passage in Lady Craven's Journey to Constantinople, allusive to the treatment of Algerine captives by the Genoese: Lady Craven terms them prisoners of war; but we must not permit our humanity so far to confound our perceptions, as to consider them exactly in that light. The Algerines decline all ransom, or exchange of prisoners; and it is too much to expect from a state which suffers by their piracies, that compassion which they refuse to one another. The length and captivity of these miseries, therefore, is attributable to the savage neglect of their own countrymen; but here all vindication must cease; their treatment in Genoa has long been a reproach to the Christian character. I translate the following account of the Genoese Gallies, from the letters of the celebrated Dupaty, on Italy, written in the very same year as those of Lady Craven, (1785.) If compared with Captain Croker's recent, forcible description of the treatment of Christian slaves in Algiers, we cannot perceive that Genoa, in the exhibition of humanity, has any very decided advantage.

"I have been this morning to visit the gallies (of Genoa); the slaves, who are attached indiscriminately to the same chain, are of five descriptions—felons, smugglers, deserters, Algerine Turks taken at sea, and volunteers.

"Volunteers! you will say, Who are they?—Men, allow me to inform you, struggling with misery and famine; whom the government agents seek out, and tempt to enrol themselves for eight years' slavery, by a bounty. Thus, the gallies of Genoa exhibit poverty and criminality fettered by the same chain;—those who serve the Republic partaking of the misery of those who betray it.

"The Genoese carry their barbarity still farther—when the allotted period of the poor wretches is about to expire, they are seduced into the acceptance of small loans, which not being able to repay, they are constrained to enter for another eight years to discharge them. Owing to these artifices many have passed their whole lives in these gallies, by whom a penal crime was never committed.

"What

"What have we here," said I to a person who conducted me to a kind of prison or receptacle, 'how low, dark, and humid!—What too, I pray you, are those animals lying on the ground, whose hideous heads, appearing from beneath their wretched rugs, are covered with long and matted hair; they seem unable even to crawl; yet what striped ferocity in their looks!—Ah! do they eat only that black and hard bread? 'Nothing else.'—'Drink only that turbid water?' 'That alone.'—'Do they always lie in that state?' 'They do.'—'How long have they been here?' 'Twenty years.'—'How old are they?' 'Seventy.'—'What are they?' 'Algerine Turks!'

"These unhappy Mahometans are, indeed, so entirely thrust out from humanity, that they frequently lose the spontaneous movement of their limbs, and, enclosed as it were in a tomb, harden into idiotism.

"Captives under sixty, when brought from labour, are chained in small open niches in a long wall, six feet asunder, in such a way as scarcely to be able either to sit or to recline: in this state they breathe the little air which is given to them, or rather which they steal.

"In the mean time, Genoa, with more tolerance than could have been expected, permits them a mosque.—*The Protestants in France are not yet allowed churches.*

"Let me add a conclusive trait for a picture of the galleys of Genoa—I have seen the bones and garbage, abandoned by the dogs in the streets, carried from bench to bench, and sold to the galley-slaves, who disputed for their possession with all the rage and selfishness of extreme hunger.

"Genoa!" concludes Dupaty emphatically, "thy palaces are not so grand, so lofty, so numerous, or so brilliant, as they ought to be—they do not hide thy galleys!"

I make no apology, Sir, for the foregoing picture. Such exposures serve to rouse people into a nicer examination of the misery under their own eyes, or existing in Christian countries, which while justly stigmatising the cruelties of barbarians, they sometimes forget. Genoa has had reason to complain of Algiers, but anger is poorly expressed by the imitation of relentless cruelty, to say nothing of the profession of christianity. Dupaty's remark on the exclusion of Protestant churches from France is curious.—They have since

been admitted, but we all know with what an eye the guest and ally of Great Britain regards them; and what, if common sense prove not too powerful, may ultimately be expected from the unfettered volition of the family of Bourbon.

Lambeth; Nov. 14.

I. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME months ago I felt myself called upon, from a most respectable quarter, to enter into a public discussion of the merits of county asylums for the insane.—From all that has been said in the way of reply to what I have advanced, it seems fair to conclude, that the advocates of the County-Asylum system stand convinced at the bar of truth and common sense; and, though we may respect their intentions, we are at liberty to lament their total want of information in what relates to the proper treatment of mental diseases; those asylums which have been erected at a prodigal expense, remaining as beacons, to warn others of a well-meant error, not as objects to copy.

If the most intense study for many many years upon the subject—if the most attentive observance of every shade, of every variety, in some hundreds of cases of mental diseases, can give any assurance of being right, in my opinion, then, I am not wrong, in what I have so boldly asserted of the bad effects of the County-Asylum scheme; but I did not think myself at liberty to find fault with one system without believing that I was able to suggest a better, and to do this is my present purpose.

I am far from agreeing with two writers of the present day, in their philippics against all mad-houses indiscriminately; for, though I am free to admit that our public asylums are mere prisons, and many private mad-houses little better, still we are not to argue against the use of a thing from its abuse; and there is no question but that well regulated mad-houses may afford the very best means of recovery, and the greatest degree of comfort to their inmates, of any plan for treating the insane, that has hitherto been promulgated. Indiscriminate invectives must be illiberal. I know several keepers of mad-houses that I believe to be honest and humane; and, if they are mistaken in their views as to the best methods of cure, the fault lies in the body politic, which sanctions nothing but indiscriminate confinement for the insane; instead of which, the proper treatment

ment of them, as it regards the cure, requires that they should have more liberty, and be put upon more corporeal and mental exertions, than they could possibly be intrusted with in society. Certain it is, that a removal from home and the irritations of family intercourse, and an experienced medical and moral treatment, are very often absolutely necessary to the cure in cases of mental derangement;—and where are those so likely to be found as in well regulated mad-houses? Certain too it is, that something is absolutely necessary as a national measure, from the vast number of incurable lunatics, and the alarming increase of insanity, particularly among the lower classes of society; for, though it may not be possible to prevent the increase of new cases, it may, I think, be very possible to reduce the number of incurables to a mere trifle. Mental derangement, being no proof of the want of virtue, or the want of intellect, can be no disgrace to the unfortunate individual who suffers under it; but the general treatment of it, and the consequent number of incurables, I consider as a very great national disgrace, therefore “Tell it not in Gath,” of the frightful numbers that are at this moment languishing in hopeless confinement as incurable lunatics in this our land, for they order these things better in other countries; and, in what I would wish to recommend, I have no claim to the merit of invention, I have only drawn simple conclusions from the consideration of plain facts.

The reason we know so little of the particulars of treating insanity by the ancients, is no doubt owing to those who undertook it as a profession, purposely concealing their methods under the cloak of mystery, for the sake of giving them consequence; we learn for certain that insanity did exist, was considered as a curable disease, and that particular places were famous for effecting the cure. White Hellebore is mentioned as having been wonderfully efficacious, but that it grew in perfection no where so much as in the two islands of Anticyra, and that it was prepared too for use, in the greatest perfection, by the physicians living upon the islands, where it was mixed with other drugs, so that the medicine administered was a compound, bearing that name.—Now, there is good reason for supposing, that the journey to the island, the novelty of the scenery, the salubrity of the air, and an experienced moral treatment, contributed as much to

the recovery, as the medicine used, though medical treatment was not neglected, while the cure was solely attributed to the use of a drug that others could not use with safety.

The priests of ancient Egypt undertook to cure the most obstinate mental diseases by the sole agency of supernatural power, and we may well suppose that these wily priests would be very careful not to submit their god, Saturn, to the exposure arising from frequent failures; nor did they, for it appears that their efforts were so varied and judicious, that recovery was brought to an almost moral certainty. Their patients, or rather votaries, were kept under a very strict regimen, and in a constant round of active amusements; and whatever was calculated to allure the senses, or prove incentives to rational pleasure, were amply provided for them. To the effect upon the imagination, occasioned by the ceremonies of an imposing and pompous superstition, were added every thing that could delight the eye, or fascinate the ear,—the sweetest music took prisoner the captive sense; the most magnificent temples, adorned with costly ornaments, and the most valuable of paintings, the most enchanting gardens, lawns, and groves, decorated with statues, waterfalls, and fountains, kept the wondering thoughts in continual delight; while sports and pastimes, dances and other athletic exercises, left no space for moping melancholy to exert its baneful influence.

At Saragossa, which I am told is the most healthy and delightful part of Spain, there is an institution called, “City of the World,” indicating that the diseased of all nations are admissible: it is a very large enclosure, containing farms, and vineyards, and olive grounds, and gardens, and workshops, of all descriptions; and the inmates, instead of being closely confined in a state of total inactivity, are put as much as possible to some useful employment, under the care of proper keepers; we are told by Penel, that incurable lunacy among the working classes is scarcely heard of. In an institution constituted with so much wisdom in other respects, we cannot suppose that medical treatment is neglected; I should suppose too that none are retained after being pronounced incurable; if they are, it is so far a defect that must do injury to the curative means. Earl Gower, who is now upon the Continent, has made me a promise to obtain all the particulars of this noble institution; and, as John Bull

is said to be capable of improving upon the plans of others, something great may be expected. The reader can be at no loss to judge of what I would recommend as a public measure; but how, in these times of pecuniary depression, funds could be raised in England for a similar institution I cannot tell; but this I know, that one might be established in this part of the kingdom, that should be equal to the reception of all the new cases of insanity that would occur within forty miles of it, giving the very best chance of recovery, and keeping all that did not recover for twelve months, for a much less sum of money than will be expended in the building alone of a County Asylum, now under hand, at Stafford; and which building, when finished, will, as I firmly believe, be the means of doing great injury to those afflicted with mental disease, and be the cause of an increase of incurable lunacy in the county of Stafford; and this from the very injudicious choice of situation, the preposterous plan of the building, and the system to which it must be necessarily subjected. Institutions for the insane, I repeat, should not only be calculated to do good exclusively, but also to prove acceptable to the imagination, of all those who are subject to nervous irritation; instead of which, this mighty institution will always be contemplated as an object of the greatest horror, and be felt as such; and, being felt as such, it will be the occasion of more permanent mental depression, which is the very worst species of mental disease, than all the skill, both medical and moral, of its managers will ever be able to counteract. As a place of confinement, for dangerous incurable lunatics, criminal lunatics, and dangerous idiots, it may be proper and necessary; but it never can be proper or necessary for the purposes of cure, which it is intended to monopolize. It is, indeed, totally adverse in all its principles to the best means of cure, which simply consist in constantly diverting the thoughts by pleasurable sensations, and properly exercising the powers of the mind upon an amended constitution.

THOMAS BAKEWELL.

Spring-Vale, near Stone;

Nov. 7, 1816.

ERRATA.—Page 100, for "*individual*" read "*undivided*."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS led to this enquiry concerning dry-rot fungi by an opportunity I

had of witnessing the complete growth of a fungus plant, and which took place under the following circumstances.—Several pieces of fir wood, forming a pile of it, having been promiscuously thrown together in a confined situation, and left so for a short time only; on a part having been accidentally removed while I was present, I perceived a white film of mould overspreading all the wood the most enclosed. I requested and succeeded in preventing a further removal of it, apparently approximating to a state of decomposition, which eventually proved to be the case; for, in about ten or twelve days afterwards, large fungus plants had formed themselves, resembling the mushroom, overspreading and shooting out long fibrous roots on all the wood, on which I had previously observed the mouldiness. There was much apparent heat, and globules of water had formed upon the surfaces the most exposed. In the month of November, two years ago, these observations were made; Fahrenheit's thermometer in the shade being about 48°. On placing a thermometer in the midst of the wood, where the plant was growing with most vigour, and leaving it there till the following day, the mercury had risen to 57°. Nineteen hours only had elapsed since the first placing it, and on again examining it; so that it had risen 9° in nineteen hours. On removing the thermometer, and placing it in the external air, and examining it again on the following morning, the mercury had sunk to 49°; which, by examining other thermometers in different places, was found to be the atmospheric temperature, at this time, in and about the environs of London. These facts prove that circumstances must occur to produce fermentation; the lowest temperature in which that state can take place is somewhere about 45°; where the plants were developing themselves with most strength, the temperature was 57°; so that between these two temperatures seems to be the mean in which fungus dry-rot develops itself. Sink the temperature below 45°, or raise it above 57°, no fungus plant can vegetate, because the putrefactive fermentation necessary to produce it will not arise in temperatures below the former, or above the latter; the one is too cold to give the stimuli to the fermenting principle, the other evaporates them to dryness. Hence the free access of atmospheric air has been usually sought to prevent dry-rot. But houses are built to live in, and it seldom hap-
pens

pens that the atmospheric air can be admitted to act upon every interior part of their detail, so as to keep it below and above the requisite temperatures. The great feature of our habits is comfort; our houses are more so than those of any other country, first made necessary by a variable climate, and persevered in, at the present day, to a height of fastidious luxury.

It follows, that to attempt to prevent dry-rot by making your house like to a *varandah*, (which must be the case, if air alone is to cure it,) you must wait till our planet has varied its latitude; till England becomes a Continent growing vines and olives. We may then perhaps bask in the sun-shine of perpetual spring, sleep in catacombs made upon the roofs of our dwellings, and banquet in saloons trellised, resembling a *varandah*. Until then, which is not very likely to take place in our time, ingenuity and industry may be usefully employed in seeking means adequate to retain the wonted comforts in our habitations, without being exposed to the cold of winter at one time, or scorched with heat of summer at another. For, if the thermometer be to be trusted, as we are placed at present, we must lower or raise the temperature to prevent fungus rot. In pursuance of this principle, hot air has been suggested, and some of our ships have been furnished with a furnace, and pipes for the purpose of conducting it to the frame-work most likely to form the *nidus* for the fungus plant.

But no good, as far as I am acquainted, has resulted from the experiment; there is greatly too much uncertainty in such operations: it would involve much observation with intricate mathematical calculation, to apportion the heat sufficient to evaporate the oozing drips in the workings of a large ship at sea, and, at the same time, raise the temperature in her, above the degree in which the putrefactive fermentation terminates in dryness. It is almost obvious that this must be effected before the required result can take place: but, if the heat furnished should be only sufficient to raise the temperature to somewhere between the degrees of 45° and 57° , it would stimulate, rather than prevent, a fermentation; and this appears, by the usual mode of conducting a fire, to be full as likely to take place, as that the heat supplied should be uniformly as high as is required for the purpose intended.

Referring to the pile of wood in which the experiment was made with the thermometer, I pursued some other experiments, the result of which was, to ascertain if wood, previously prepared by a chemical process, would prevent its surface from becoming a *nidus* for the fungi. The opportunity was highly favourable, inasmuch as that the plant had protruded itself over all the pieces of wood, and they were decaying away in proportion to its growth. It occurred to me, that if different pieces of wood, of the several kinds used in building, and prepared by different processes, together with some without any particular preparation, were introduced into the most favourable part of this pile of dry-rot fungi, whether it would not result—how long it was necessary to effect a decomposition on wood by this vegetation; and also if wood, submitted to certain processes, might not prevent it altogether vegetating on it; hence my plan in this experiment consisted in oxydating several pieces of wood, some of which were done with fire, and others with the mineral acids; after which the whole was washed or painted over with the solution of the sulphate of iron. These portions of wood so prepared, together with others without any previous preparation, were all placed in the most favourable parts of the pile of dry-rot fungi. During the first twenty days no particular change was visible in either of the pieces so placed: on examining the thermometer, it had sunk to 53° . In eleven days more, on removing one of the unprepared portions, a whitish mould was seen to be forming between the lamellæ of the wood; but not the least alteration was perceptible in the other pieces, although surrounded by wood covered with, and producing, fungi. In sixty days the pieces of wood, and all that was near them, excepting those previously prepared, were entirely destroyed, exhibiting similar appearances to those detailed in my former letters on this phenomenon.

On these facts, and my subsequent experience, are founded the principal of my claims to preventing and curing dry-rot in buildings.

In my following communications on this subject, I intend offering two or three other cases of dry-rot; viz. Gloster-Lodge, Brompton; Oxstead Villa, in Surry; a house at Hendon, &c. &c.

JAMES RANDALL.

Fitzroy-square; Nov. 10.

STATISTICAL

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATES.	Area.		Population.		Chief Towns.		Seats of Government.			Members to Congress.
	Miles.	Acres.	1790.	1810.	NAME.	Population.	NAME.	Latitude.	Distance from Washington.	
New Hampshire	9,491	6,074,240	141,885	214,460	Portsmouth	6,934	Concord	43° 14' N.	552	6
Vermont	10,237	6,551,680	85,539	217,895	Springfield	2,757	Montpelier	44 14	581	6
Massachusetts	8,765	5,609,600	378,787	472,040	Boston	33,250	Boston	42 23	481	20
Dist. of Maine	34,000	21,760,000	96,540	228,705	Portland	7,169	Portland	43 36	603	}
Rhode Island	1,548	990,720	68,825	76,931	Providence	10,071	Providence	41 52	439	
Connecticut	4,400	2,816,000	237,946	261,942	Newhaven	5,772	Hartford	41 45	370	7
New York	52,125	33,360,000	340,120	959,049	New York	96,373	Albany	42 38	400	27
New Jersey	7,920	5,068,800	184,139	245,562	Trenton	3,002	Trenton	40 14	176	6
Pennsylvania	49,390	31,609,600	434,373	810,091	Philadelphia	111,210	Harrisburg	40 16	142	23
Delaware	2,200	1,408,000	59,094	72,674	Wilmington	4,416	Dover	39 8	141	2
Maryland	14,000	8,960,000	319,728	380,546	Baltimore	35,583	Annapolis	38 58	40	9
Columbia	100	64,000	—	24,023	Washington	8,208	WASHINGTON	38 53	—	—
Virginia	70,500	45,120,000	747,610	974,622	Richmond	9,735	Richmond	37 31	126	23
North Carolina	50,500	32,320,000	393,751	555,500	Newbern	2,500	Raleigh	35 52	295	13
South Carolina	33,880	21,683,200	249,073	415,115	Charleston	24,711	Columbia	33 58	511	9
Georgia	60,000	38,400,000	82,548	252,433	Savannah	5,215	Milledgeville	32 58	702	6
Ohio	43,860	28,070,400	—	230,760	Cincinnati	2,540	Zanesville	39 57	389	6
Kentucky	40,110	25,670,400	73,677	406,511	Lexington	4,326	Frankfort	38 13	560	10
Tennessee	43,200	27,648,000	35,691	261,727	Knoxville	1,000	Knoxville	35 55	547	6
Louisiana	41,000	26,240,000	—	76,556	New Orleans	17,242	New Orleans	29 57	1462	1
Mississippi	88,680	56,755,200	—	40,352	Natches	1,511	Natches	31 35	1247	
Indiana	39,000	24,960,000	—	24,520	Vincennes	670	Vincennes	38 51	743	
Illinois	52,000	33,280,000	—	12,282	Kaskaskia	622	Kaskaskia	37 59	903	
Michigan	34,820	22,284,800	—	4,762	Detroit	1,650	Detroit	42 24	818	
Louisiana	985,250	630,560,000	—	20,845	St. Louis	1,500	St. Louis	38 38	975	
North-West	106,830	68,371,200	—	—						
	1,883,806	1205,635,840	3,929,326	7,239,903						102

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HOW much is it to be regretted, by every attentive and benevolent moralist, that religion and politics, those twin subjects, so important to the happiness of mankind, should be so much perverted, to their degradation and misery! As long as the many shall be eager to surrender their judgment to the few, or rather as long as they shall consider that they have no right or capacity to think for themselves, so long will they be the dupes of prejudice, of imposture, and of oppression. Instead of reducing these topics to their first and simple principles, it is the too constant aim of the crafty and the interested to render them complicated and bewildering; as if the plainest duties of life, and our highest future hopes, should be always enveloped in clouds and mysteries. Thus, in religion—instead of inculcating the personal and relative practical duties, we are cajoled or alarmed about dogmas and opinions; and, instead of enforcing public benevolence, we are asked how much mystery we can swallow?—how much independance we can abandon?—and how much strife and contention we are prepared to countenance and support? So in politics—whose sole object, present or remote, should be the universal happiness of mankind: we find them constantly perverted to excite party animosity, to enslave the body, and debase the understanding. To the public, if I comprehend it aright, the science of politics stands on the same footing as that of morals to an individual. The world is the grand theatre for the practice of the universal duties of justice, of humanity, of toleration, and mutual forbearance; and these good qualities must either rest on the foundation of universal obligation, or they cannot in any degree apply to us as individual moral agents. Unfortunately we mistake the object, and, instead of enlarging our ideas, to take in the scope of general happiness, we are taught the perpetual and senseless brawl of—I believe in Pitt, in Wellington, in Bonaparte, or in Alexander. Principles are thus abandoned for the support of men, of local measures, and of expediency; the delusion is cherished by every artifice that prejudice or interest can devise; and thus mankind are led to consent to the fancied necessity of butchering each other to preserve the peace and good order of society.

In our estimate of opinions or princi-

ples, it will hardly perhaps be controverted, that those have the fairest appeal to our understandings, which shall best accommodate themselves to all ages and capacities; that what is intended by our Maker for universal guidance should be plain and intelligible to general comprehension; and that, wherever reflection is exercised, it should not be bestowed in vain. On this ground, every individual may be supposed capable of judging for himself in matters relative to the institutions and practices of society; and this again leads us to infer, that the aim of our rulers should be to accommodate the laws and regulations of the grand family of mankind to the universal comprehension of its members.

That the most fatal errors have arisen for want of this simplifying principle, every day's experience must convince those who are at all disposed to investigate the causes that agitate the commercial, as well as the political, world. For instance—what absurdities were broached, even within our own recollection, by our chief writers on political economy, on the subject of the balance of trade between different nations. Ingenuity was ransacked to give plausible colouring to contending opinions; calculations were made which nobody could understand; the subject was bewildered with the most perplexing and far-fetched theories, till its very extremes brought the universal conviction of the fallacy of the general opinion. Any school-boy of common capacity may now be thought competent to judge on this important question, with as much accuracy as the most penetrating mercantile head in the land—and wherefore? Because it has been reduced to such simple and unerring principles, that it seems impossible they can be wrong. What is the sole object of commerce? To ensure employment, food, and happiness, to either party who may be engaged in the pursuit; and, where these objects are mutually attained, how is it possible to conceive that either should be injured, though one should make its payments in gold, and the other in straws?

Again, for example—if the same rule had been considered as applicable to national speculations as to those of an individual, how would it have been possible for such a giant mind as that of Dr. Price to entangle itself in the delusion of the Sinking Fund? Let the appeal be made to the most slender capacity—

city—if an individual engaged in business cannot by any contrivance make it produce more profit than 100*l.* per annum, and he will live after the rate of 200*l.* is it possible that, laying by an annual pound from his fund, even at compound interest, should prevent a future explosion of his affairs? He may shuffle and cut, draw and cover, enveigle strangers, and borrow from his friends, but his eventual downfall will be inevitable. And so it must be with a partnership, be their capital what it may; with a chartered colonial company; or with any community or government that can be imagined.

These consequences, as applicable to our national finances, have been long and accurately predicted by Paine and other writers; but, as it was impossible that they could calculate upon the plans and delusions which might operate to uphold the hollow system, so their sanguine forebodings have been ridiculed and vilified as being totally void of foundation; and, while the infatuated nation has been celebrating the orgies of “the pilot who weathered the storm,” they have shut their intellectual sight upon that dreadful tornado, which is now ready to burst upon their heads.

To apply, now, these preliminary remarks to the subject intended:—The ignorant or cruel apathy of our rulers to the universal distresses of the country is too glaring to pass unnoticed, even by their firmest advocates. While even the Bourbons are touched with compassion for us, and we (oh! shame to Englishmen!) are holding out our charity-box for their pitiful and scanty dole, the nation is insulted with the cold and mortifying information, that “we must wait for things to find their own level.” Yes—my much-injured countrymen—when water from its own impulse shall run up-hill to seek its level, then, and not till then, will the present system admit of the promised relief. There can be but two sources of relief in producing the means of employment for our manufacturers; and these are internal and external commerce. Of the first much need not be said; it is self-evident that the home-market cannot consume the articles which the population could supply. From an estimate prepared some time ago for the legislature, it appeared that, of the ten millions and a half of which our population consists, not more than one and a half, or thereabouts, were employed in agriculture, being about one person to twelve

acres of land. The constant operation of the present system is this—the great improvements in our cultivation, with the introduction of machinery, render less human labour necessary; and the vast increase of the size of our farms contributes much to produce the same effects; so that the peasantry are driven from their natural station, and compelled to take refuge in the towns, to seek employment as manufacturers. Here again their hopes are blasted, and their efforts paralysed, by glutted markets and mechanical improvements.

That our matchless skill in the use of machinery might have been of great national advantage, by enabling us to supply the foreign markets out of the reach of competition, cannot be disputed,—and so far the principle is good; but, when we take into the account, that our taxation has more than kept pace with our ingenuity, that the system of warfare has compelled our customers to adopt the same improvements, and that their low price for labour is more than a counterbalance to our superior skill, where is the shadow of hope that the same foreign demand should be increased, or even continued at its former rate? Look to every quarter of the globe, and where is there the most distant probability of a demand equal to our exigencies?—Europe impoverished and enslaved, its rulers jealous of our power and proud of our humiliation, waiting the result of our folly for a favourable opportunity to crush our insolent ambition, and to avenge their wrongs by the annihilation of our “maritime rights;” Asia attached to her castes, her manners, her habits, and her prejudices; Africa too much uncivilized to have any considerable weight in the scale; and America rivalling us in the cultivation of the arts and sciences, under a free and popular government, with every stimulus that genius, situation, and patriotism, can bestow, in the north; and, in the south, a doubtful struggle existing, which, whatever may be its termination, must for the present benumb every effort of commerce and enterprise. Under these appalling considerations, is our starving population deliberately told, that they must wait patiently for things to find their own level; but no Quixotic enthusiast has ventured to sooth the public mind by pointing out any sources of reasonable expectation!

Let commerce be released from its present enormous shackles, and left to

find its own resources, and it may again lift its drooping head. Let negotiations be opened or attempted with every civilized portion of the world; let the pitiful and mistaken idea be abandoned of one party gaining by the other's loss; let imposts, duties, restrictions, customs, embargoes, and prohibitions, (names which have well nigh monopolised half our vocabularies,) be abolished on both sides, as far as it can be practicable; and let the world be taught to feel, that there are other purposes worthy of their attention besides those of taxation, pillage, and slaughter. Employment for the people is, or should be, the grand aim of every government; and political knowledge has made very feeble advances indeed, if we do not begin to perceive, that whatever restrictions are laid upon commerce by way of encouraging local exertions, or home manufactures, they will inevitably operate in the long-run as much against the interest of the projectors as against those to whose disadvantage they were designed to apply. Let half a score such men as Roscoe be selected, (and would to God such may be found!) let them be speedily employed in such foreign negotiations, and on such principles; and it may not be too late to rescue us from utter misery and ruin.

Should it be urged, that, in the present difficult state of our public finances, the abolition of our customs, or even a reduction of them, cannot possibly be admitted; it follows necessarily that our distresses originate in, and must be perpetuated by, the mismanagement of our rulers. On the other hand, if the thing is practicable, and they will not make the attempt, they take the whole responsibility upon themselves, and must be answerable for the consequences. But, should such attempts after all prove abortive, we have then no other resource than to look in upon our internal means, to scatter our population over the surface of the country; to discourage the breed of cattle; to destroy our machinery; to encourage every scheme for the promotion of manual labour; and, like the Chinese, to become jealous of the assistance even of a wheel-barrow.

JAMES LUCKCOCK.

Birmingham; Oct. 12.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE heard it remarked, that many valuable suggestions are con-

tained in the works little known, because they are more beneficial than amusing, and have therefore found no encomiast. In the first volume of a book published by Messrs. Longman and Co. entitled, "Sketches of Intellectual Education," there are remarks upon the treatment of children defective in mental powers, which all parents, who have that difficult duty to perform, may find advantage in considering. The most formidable obstacle to the improvement of these unfortunate beings will arise from the almost impossibility of finding suitable instructors.* If we seriously call to mind the numbers who are lost to society by weakness of understanding, we shall perceive the importance of discovering means to palliate or remedy the dire calamity. Your miscellany, sir, is so extensively circulated, and the philanthropy of the editor so well known, that I need not offer any apology to you or to your readers for this short intimation. SENEX.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMOIR on the FUMIGATION of LETTERS; by BERNARDINO ANTONIO DE GOMEZ, of LISBON.

IN order to preserve Portugal from the introduction of the plague, or the yellow fever, is it sufficient to make incisions in the letters received from suspected countries and to fumigate them, without opening them, and without even soaking them in vinegar? And, in passing them through the vinegar, may the opening of the letters be dispensed with?

The government, being desirous of abstaining from opening the letters received from infected or suspected countries, in order to soak them in vinegar, according to the regulations of health of the port of Bulam, proposed the above problem to the Junta of Health.

The Junta, adhering to the maxim of erring rather on the side of precaution, than being guilty of the negligence in not proposing to the government the most efficacious measures for the prevention of that calamity, answered, that it was their belief, that there was no actual certainty of preventing the introduction of the plague, which might be communicated by letters, without opening them, because they might con-

* The editor can inform inquirers where such instruction may be obtained by persons who can afford the terms. Adults will be received in the same retreat, where only four can be admitted.

tain patterns of articles susceptible of the infection, which should be also fumigated by a wholly different process; and, in those cases in which the letters do not contain articles susceptible of infection, experience proves, that, not being opened, they are not well penetrated by the vinegar. For these reasons, and considering that vinegar is acknowledged the most powerful of all anti-epidemics, the Junta concluded, that it was necessary to open the letters, and to soak them in vinegar, in conformity to the regulations of health.

One of the members of the Junta, differing in opinion, considered that it was not necessary to open the letters, and that it was sufficient to make them undergo fumigation, according to the anti-contagious process of M. Morveau.

Under these circumstances, the government, entertaining the highest opinion of the process of M. Morveau, and to which he is well entitled by his successful treatment of miasma of different contagious maladies; and, desiring at the same time to avoid as much as possible the violation of the secrets of letters, decreed, that letters, received from infected and suspected places, should be fumigated according to the process of M. Morveau, by opening those of the infected places, and simply making incisions in those from suspected countries.

This resolution appeared to me, on the first view, to be fraught with danger, as it might one day be attended with most melancholy consequences; because, independently that I could not at that time recall to my memory any observation, or decisive experiment, which proves practically, that the anti-contagious power of the chlorine extends also to the plague; it might happen, that letters infected with the plague might arrive from suspected places, before it was ascertained that the plague has actually there shewn itself; and that, in submitting those letters to fumigation which have not been opened, but merely slashed, it appears improbable that the gas would penetrate by the incisions, as it tends rather to evaporate, than to penetrate laterally into spaces, occupied by an air of greater density; where vinegar, a liquid still heavier, penetrates but imperfectly.

Notwithstanding these reflections, against which my learned colleague has not established any thing decisive, I was not disposed to adopt, nor reject any opinion whatever on a matter of so

great importance, without the most minute examination. I therefore proposed that government should be requested to suspend the execution of its decree, until it were determined, by the experiments intended to be made, if my observations and fears were well founded. The Junta agreed to my proposition, and government giving a new proof of the prudence which characterises it, complied immediately with the petition which was addressed to it. In consequence thereof, his excellency the Marquis de Foucas, M. le Desembargador Bartholomeo Giraldes (first secretary of the Junta), Luiz Antonio Rebello, doctors Joseph Pinheiro de Freitaslours, Henry Xavier Baeta, Ignatius Xavier, and myself, repaired to the chemical laboratory of the Mint, where the two following experiments were made.

First experiment.—Some opened letters were placed perpendicularly in a stove of Baumé, and they were exposed for five minutes to the action of the chlorine, developed according to the process of M. Morveau. On taking them from the stove, it was found, that the characters which were most proximate to the fumigating case, had assumed a yellowish hue, and the letters had a strong scent of the chlorine or muriatic acid.

Second experiment.—On treating a single letter in a similar manner, in which three parallel incisions were made, each an inch long, it was observed, that not only the envelope, but also the letter which had been taken out of it, always emitted the odour, which the fumigation had communicated to it, still less, however, than in the first experiment.

Having conveyed these letters to my house, I observed that they preserved for a long time the odour of the fumigation; and that this odour, in the letter enclosed in the envelope, was stronger for a few days, which followed that on which the experiment was performed, than on the day itself.

These two experiments, contrary to my expectation, appeared to support the resolution taken by the government; because the odour which was observed in the enclosed letter, indicated that it had penetrated to it, and the greater intensity of the odour in the opened letter, indicating, that the disinfecting process is more efficacious in the letters being opened, justifies, in a great measure, the order which was given to fumigate

fumigate, by this method, the letters which are considered suspicious.

Under these circumstances, I considered it necessary to throw a greater light on the question by new experiments; not only because the importance of the case required it, but because the conclusions which my learned colleagues had drawn from those experiments, and their opinion, on opening the letters, did not agree with my own.

The letters not being all composed of half a sheet of paper, like that on which the second experiment was made, and as it might happen that they contained articles susceptible of infection, it was necessary to observe, what would be the result in letters more voluminous, and particularly in those in which materials, susceptible of the infection, were enclosed, in order to convince myself finally of the manner in which the chlorine penetrated the letters. To resolve these problems, I performed the following experiments in the laboratory of the Mint, for which purpose Doctor G. J. De Seixas, sub-director of the laboratory, furnished me with every assistance.

Third experiment.—I took two sheets of paper, and, having folded them lengthways, I sealed them with wafers in a sheet of paper, and I made four transversal incisions in them, each an inch long; placing them obliquely in the stove, I caused the chlorine to develop itself underneath the grate, adding, at the same time, one ounce of common salt, two-eighths of manganese, four-eighths of water, and six-eighths of sulphuric acid. I suffered them to remain in the stove for fifteen minutes, and then breaking the seals, I conveyed them into another apartment, where Doctor Seixas, myself, and a servant of the laboratory, observed, that the sheets of paper smelt inwardly of the chlorine.

Fourth experiment.—I put in an envelope three sheets of paper, folded in two, and made three incisions in them of an inch long; and, after having proceeded in the same manner as in the former experiment, it was remarked, that the paper smelt sufficiently strong of the chlorine.

The result of these experiments, and the observation which I made, that the letters which had been fumigated preserved for many days the odour of the chlorine, induced me to think, that the chlorine does not introduce itself into

the letters only by the incisions. To ascertain this fact, the following experiment was made.

Fifth experiment.—I repeated the fourth experiment without making the incisions in the letter, and, on examining it afterwards, it was found to smell strongly of the chlorine; but, as in the fifth experiment, the chlorine might have insinuated itself into the letter by the openings of the envelope.

Sixth experiment.—I repeated the fifth experiment, closing with the sealing-wax all the openings of the envelope in such a manner, that the letter appeared hermetically closed. It was observed, that the odour of the chlorine was perceptible in the paper, in a less degree, however, than in the letters in which the incisions had been made.

Seventh experiment.—I repeated the sixth experiment, by putting the letter in two envelopes, both being hermetically closed. The result was the same, and the odour was so determined, that my colleague and friend Dr. Pinheiro, in whose presence I opened the letter two days after the experiment, and who entertained great doubts of its efficacy, recognized the odour of the chlorine, and confessed that it had penetrated the paper.

If the chlorine extends its anti-contagious power, even to the infection of the plague, no doubt can be entertained that letters may be fumigated, according to the process of M. Morveau, without opening them, and without even making incisions in them. It must, nevertheless, be decided, how long the fumigation ought to continue, and under what particular circumstances it may be affirmed, that the suspected letters are disinfected by this process.

Eighth experiment.—In order to determine this essential point, according to the example of M. Morveau, I put six ounces of meat to putrify in a saucer; above the meat I suspended cotton, silk, hemp, wool, the feathers of the wing of the pea-hen, and a piece of fur; and I placed the whole in a glass receiver, surmounted with a cork. This apparatus was immersed in a bason containing water, half an inch in depth. When I had ascertained by means of the cork that the meat smelt sufficiently strong of putrefaction, I examined the materials above-mentioned, and I recognized in all of them the bad smell of the meat. This smell was, however, stronger in the feathers and the

the skin, less strong in the silk and wool, and still less so in the cotton and the hemp.

I inclosed in twelve letters these six substances, infected with cadaverous odour. I made two incisions in each of these letters, of about an inch and a half. The fumigation was performed as in the third experiment, and, after half an hour, the letters were taken from the stove. On examining immediately these six letters, which enclosed the six different infected substances, Doctor Seixas, the servant of the laboratory, and myself, were fully agreed, that the hemp only preserved the odour of the chlorine, that the cotton was absolutely free from it, that the feathers and the skin still smelt strongly of the putrefied flesh, and that the odour was weaker in the silk, and still weaker in the wool.

On examining the other six letters, on the following day, I observed, that the cotton and the hemp smelt of the chlorine, and not of the putrefied meat, the smell of which was scarcely perceptible in the silk and the wool, and still sufficiently determinate in the feathers and the skin.

I concluded, from this experiment, that the animal substances, at least feathers and skins, impregnate themselves more with the cadaverous odour than vegetable substances; that the latter lose it altogether, or are easily purified from it; that the effect of the fumigation is less at the close of the operation, than on preserving the letter sealed until the following day: finally, that animal substances require an action of greater duration and intensity than fumigation.

To verify this latter conclusion,

Ninth experiment—I placed on a paper, pricked with a pin, these animal substances, infected with the cadaverous gas. I performed the fumigation on the outside of the stove, by suspending the paper two inches above the fumigating cup; in five minutes afterwards, the bad smell was not perceptible in any of them.

Tenth experiment.—I infected, as in the ninth experiment, the same substances and the paper; the following differences were always apparent in this infection:—

First, there was not the half ounce of water, which in the ninth experiment moistened considerably the substances susceptible of infection.

Secondly, the bad odour was not so

strong, supposing that it was either exhaled, its communication with the exterior air not having been intercepted by the water, or arising from some other cause, not at present to be defined.

The fumigation being performed, as in the ninth experiment, on all the substances, the paper produced the same result.

Eleventh experiment.—I performed the operation on letters containing paper, silk, wool, cotton, and hemp, infected by the same process. I allowed them to remain in the stove for one night; on the following day all those substances smelt of the chlorine, and had lost the cadaverous smell.

This experiment, in confirming the last conclusion of the eighth experiment, indicates, at the same time, a circumstance which ought to be observed in the disinfection of letters, according to the process of M. Morveau.

I ought, however, to premise, that either from the exhalation of the chlorine not being uniform, or the letters not being equally exposed to its action, the result of this process is not always the same. It might, therefore, happen, that in fumigating letters some may remain, in which the operation has been but badly or partially performed; and it is nevertheless necessary to find the criterion of disinfection of letters by this process.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately met with the following observations in your excellent miscellany—

“It is determined, by observation, that the mean annual quantity of rain is greatest at the equator, and decreases gradually as we approach the poles, thus—

	North Lat.	Inches.
At Grenada .	12°	126
Cape Francois .	19° 46'	120
Rome . . .	41° 54'	39
England . . .	53°	38
Petersburgh .	59° 16'	16;”

I think that, in a calculation of this nature, allowance should be made for longitude as well as for latitude, or rather indeed for locality; thus, Ireland, in 52, being so much to the westward, and so near the exhalations from the great body of the Atlantic, receives nearly as much rain as Rome in 41, and more than any interior district in Spain; Italy, being so narrow a peninsula, has ten times the wet of Egypt; and Calcutta, in latitude 22° 23' north, has more

more rain than the interior of Africa at 10°. Nothing is more difficult than to form any tolerable speculation or theory as to weather or wind, however desirable or however amusing. In Ireland the wind generally does half the duty of the sun, it dries the ground and saves the harvest; without it the island would be scarcely habitable. Fanned by the zephyrs, we have the winters of Italy and the summers of Tempe; other countries in our latitude are perished in spring by east and north winds, caused by the melting of the snows on the Continent, or the rarefaction of the air at the equator—this we seldom experience to any inconvenient degree; the Sirocco sometimes visits us, the Bise very rarely. It is true our zephyrs are not always of the mildest, of which this year has afforded sad and fatal proof. When the condensed vapours of the Atlantic are precipitated on the Emerald Isle, there is a pressure of the atmosphere, and a disengagement of air that often threatens to sweep all before it.

C.

*Dublin; Oct. 10.**For the Monthly Magazine.*

On the UNIVERSALITY of the LATIN LANGUAGE, its RAPID DECLINE, and the FORMATION of a NEW LANGUAGE on its RUINS; abstracted from "Elements de la Grammaire de la Langue Romane avant l'an 1000, par M. RAYNOUARD.

WHEN the Romans fancied themselves destined to conquer the world, they felt the importance of attaching the vanquished nations to the metropolis: amongst the means suggested by the wisdom of the senate, one of the readiest and most efficacious was, to establish between them social relations, political ties, and a community of language; and, whenever victory permitted the people-king to impose laws, they also imposed that of their idiom. (*St. August. de Civit. Dei*, lib. 19, c. 7.)

The Roman magistrates affected to use no other in their intercourse with the cities of Greece and Asia; and the more proud they appeared of knowing and esteeming the Grecian literature, the more imperiously they exacted that the descendants of Miltiades and Aristides, borrowing the voice of an interpreter, should render homage to the language of the masters of the world. (*Val. Max.* lib. 2, cap. 2.)

An express law enjoined the Prætors to promulgate their decrees and edicts

in Latin only. (*L. Decreta D.* lib. 42, tit. 1, *de re judicata.*)

Strabo informs us (*Edit. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 202), that the Spaniards of Bætica, under the Roman dominion, submitted so far to foreign manners, that they forgot their native idiom. The same author tells us (lib. 4, p. 258), that even under the reign of Augustus a great part of Gaul had adopted the language and manners of the Romans.

Such was the force of public opinion, that, an emperor hazarding before the senate the word *Metropolis*, borrowed from the Greek, he felt it necessary to make an apology for it; and that emperor was Tiberius. (*Sueton. in Tib.* cap. 71.) On another occasion he caused to be erased from a decree of the senate the word *Emblem*, and he ordered a paraphrase rather than admit a foreign expression.

By order of the Emperor Claudian, a governor of the province of Greece, highly distinguished, was deprived of his office, and even of the rights of citizenship: what was his crime? He did not understand Latin.

The Lycians, who had rebelled, sent to Rome one of their countrymen as their deputy; he was honoured with the title of a Roman citizen; but, when the above prince found that he did not know Latin, he despoiled him of the rights of citizenship, alledging that, to be worthy of participating in the privileges of the Romans, it was indispensable to understand and speak their language.

During the time of Plutarch he regarded the Latin as universal.—It was adopted by the province of Africa; so that the Carthaginians entirely forgot the Punic, as is evident from a sermon of the illustrious Bishop of Hippo.—“There is an old Punic proverb, which I will repeat to you in Latin, because none of you understand the Punic; it says, ‘If the plague ask of you one piece of money, give him two, that he may go about his business.’”—*Confess.* lib. 1, cap. 16.

Such was the rigour respecting the Latin, that, even after the translation of the seat of empire, Arcadius and Honorius were obliged to make an express law, permitting the magistrates to use Greek or Latin in their judgments.

The nations subjected to the Roman power at first learnt Latin from necessity, but soon cultivated it from choice; in learning the language of the Romans they

they learnt also to think, to feel, and judge like them; it opened to them also the path to civic honours and literary fame, and thus became a real benefit to them. In a little time, Spain and Transalpine and Cisalpine Gaul furnished the senate, the government, the army, and literature, with illustrious persons, whose talents contributed to maintain the glory and renown of their adopted country.

In spite of the ravages of man and time, we possess the precious works of a great number of writers, born in countries which, previously to being subject to the Romans, possessed only idioms, of which no monument has come down to us. It was to the language of the conquerors that these writers owed their success, and, perhaps, even their talents. Spain boasted of having given birth to the two Senecas, Lucan, Pomponius Mela, Columella, Martial, Silius Italicus, &c. and Gaul produced her Cornelius Gallus, Petronius, Lactantius, Ausonius, &c.

With the seat of empire the sun of Latin eloquence set; but, by a revolution, singular in every way, the metropolis of the heathen world became that of Christianity, and the Latin language was in some measure preserved by the fathers of the church. Gregory I. called Gregory the Great and St. Gregory, affected a sovereign contempt for Latin grammar; the following is an extract from one of his letters:—"*Epistolæ tenor enunciat, non metacismi collisionem fugio, non barbarismi confusionem devito; hiatus motusque etiam et præpositionum casus servare contemno, quia indignum vehementer existimo ut verba cælestis oraculi restringam sub regulis Donati; neque enim hæc ab ullis interpretibus in scriptura sanctæ auctoritate servata sunt.*"

The spirit of Gregory has been hereditarily preserved by his descendants to the present day. When the sacred flame of Latin eloquence was confided to such hands, can we wonder that all traces of pure Latinity are lost!

During the pontificate of Zachary, a priest was so ignorant of Latin, that he did not even know how to express the formula of baptism. The pope had to pronounce on the validity of this sacrament, conferred in these terms, "*Ego te baptizo in nomine patris et filii et spiritus sancti.*"—St. Boniface, bishop of Mentz, ordered the child to be rebaptized, but the infallible pope decided that the baptism was valid if the sacramental words had

been pronounced through ignorance of the language, and not through the spirit of heresy. (*Epist. 134 Zachar. rever. et sanct. frat. Bonifacio cœpisc.*)

In the sixth century, from various causes, the Latin language had fallen into a state of corruption, perhaps irreparable. In addition to the Gothic terms they were obliged to Latinize, they adopted a general transmutation of vowels, as E for I, I for E, O for U, and U for O; thus, in the charter of Clothaire II. we find Basileca, Pagenam, Civetatis, Nomene, &c.; in those of Dagobert I. and Clothaire II. Plinius, Ricto tramite, Debirint, Climençæ, &c.; in those of Dagobert I. and Clovis II. Volomus, Locrari, Pecoliari, Postolatur, Miracola, &c.; and in those of Clovis II. and Clothaire II. Negutiant, Nuscet, Respunsis, Nus, Victuriæ, Tempure, &c. &c. All these examples are taken from the records of the sixth century.

What tended to increase the difficulty of understanding and speaking Latin was the almost continued violation of the rules of grammar. For example, the prepositions were frequently arbitrarily employed to govern the cases. The general rule of grammar, which subjects the adjective to agree with the number, gender, and case of the substantive, was also most grossly violated. Sometimes the subject was not even put in the nominative. Nor was the government of verbs and nouns better observed. It was also the same with the rule which demands the ablative, whether as absolute, or as designing time and place.

To express the relations between nouns, recourse was had in the first place to the prepositions DE and AD. Instead of the genitive, which they knew not how to form in Latin, DE was adopted, and, instead of the dative termination, AD; and, once adopting these signs, they gave an arbitrary termination to the nouns which they preceded; and, whatever were these *desinences*, the *de* and *ad* invariably marked the genitive and dative cases. The auxiliary aid of these prepositions abounds in the charters and diplomas of the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, centuries, and added a new character of degradation to the Latin, already subject to the violation of almost every rule of grammar. The Latin became thus an unintelligible jargon, every one's language being in the ratio of his ignorance; necessity

set itself to work to seek less complicated, more clear, and easy modes of expression and communicating ideas.

A similar rule was held for the formation of the adjectives, in suppressing the termination, or a vowel in the middle of the word, and adding a final vowel for the sake of euphony. This, it will be seen, was a vast step to the formation of a new language; but DE and AD could not meet every case, and necessity suggested a new resource, and the pronouns ILLE and IPSE were employed as auxiliaries, and designated as substantives the words they preceded. Examples—Sixth century, *Calices Argentos IV.*; ILLE *Medianus valet solidus XXX*; et ILLE *quartus valet solidus XIII*. Seventh century—ILLI *Saxones*; IPSUM *Monasterium*, &c. Eighth century—*Dono—præter ILLAS vineas, quomodo ILLE rivulus currit—Totum ILLUM clausum*. The same examples are afforded in the documents of the ninth century, and in the tenth the Latin was so entirely disfigured, as no longer to be recognized.

The new language thus, by a bold and happy device, created and employed articles which, in indicating number and gender, supplied the absence of cases; this is the more to be admired, as the languages which already adopted articles were nevertheless subject to the rules of declension. Thus were formed, and introduced into the Romance language, those articles which characterized the languages of Latin Europe, that is to say, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian,—articles of which the uniform and easy use has delivered those modern idioms from the servitude of Latin declensions, without injuring the perspicuity of discourse. Some have fancied the use of articles borrowed from the Greek; but why should the ignorant Goths and Franks be supposed to borrow from a classic language what had existed from all antiquity in their own; it is evident too that the use of articles in the Greek and the Romance are radically different. It is true that the Hellenisms are found in the language of the Troubadours, but this arose from the inhabitants of the south of France being for the most part Grecian colonists; these Hellenisms undoubtedly enriched the Romance, but had no share in its foundation. When the Goths and Franks mixed with the ancient inhabitants of the countries they had conquered, the necessity of expressing in Latin the ideas their minds had conceived in

their native idiom, compelled them to seek a Latin sign to reproduce the sign of the article, which in their language announced and designated the substantive. And, as the articles and demonstrative pronouns are the same, or nearly the same*, they had recourse to the demonstrative pronouns of the Latin ILLE and IPSE.

To supply the use of cases, the new language invented a method, as simple as ingenious, which produced the same result as the Latin declensions. In the singular, s, added or preserved as a final to the greater part of nouns, especially the masculine, designated the subject, and its absence the regime, whether direct or indirect. In the plural the absence of s denoted the subject, and its presence the regimes. This idea seems to have been furnished by the Latin itself from the second declension in us. Can we sufficiently admire this grammatical industry, which exists in no other language?—an industry, which permitted and facilitated to the Troubadours the grace, and the multitude of inversions, at once bold and perspicuous, for which their compositions are distinguished.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN this age for improvements, we are daily producing some new and valuable combinations, or finding some new application for old inventions. The article of cast-iron is now adopted for so many things, that it may appear to most of the world to be a difficult task to find a purpose that it could, with propriety, be used for, to which it has not already been applied; we have cast-iron bridges, cast-iron boats, cast-iron roads; but, I believe, we have never yet seen or heard of a cast-iron spire or church-steeple; for this latter purpose, I think this metal is extremely well qualified: it will be obvious that it would be much cheaper than stone, in the value of the materials, as well as in the working, moulding, and

* Gothic of Ulphilas.

	Art.	Dem. Pron.
N	Sa	Sa
A	this	this
D & ab.	thamma	thamma
Acc.	thana	thana

	Frankish. Art.	Dem. Pron.
N	der	dher
A	dheses	dheses
D & ab.	dhenio	descino
Acc.	then	thesen

erecting;

erecting; and, from its being so much lighter, a saving would also be made in the tower that has to support it, the walls of which need not be so thick as if they had to bear a greater weight: it may be cast after the most noble, elegant, or fanciful design, in separate pieces; and, from its being so little liable to rust, would be extremely durable; it may be rendered an attractor and a conductor for lightning, which would ensure safety to itself and its immediate neighbourhood; if it was painted white it would have the appearance of stone, and produce a beautiful and light effect. I need say nothing more on the subject, as a mechanic, an artist, or an architect, will be able from this idea to judge of its applicability, and to shew its advantages, better than I can.

ABRAHAM IRONSIDE.

94, Fleet-street; Nov. 8, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE independent and energetic manner in which you have so long and so ably advocated the cause of humanity, against the advocates of war, entitles you to the thanks of all the liberal members of Society. Notwithstanding the hostility of party politicians, and the malignant invectives of interested writers, your voice, which you undauntedly raised against the inhuman practice of war, has been heard. The formation of a Society for the purpose of diffusing the principles of peace and philanthropy, was a judicious and laudable effort; and, I hope, will be the means, in some degree, of correcting that popular approbation of war still prevailing. In this good work I trust you will not stand alone; for, if there was one period more eligible than another for putting such an attempt into execution, it is now: we are now happily in a state of peace, and it would be more easy to preserve amity than to restore it, when the hostile feelings of nations are roused by the circumstances of active warfare; and at this time, when all classes are struggling under the effects of the late war, their minds would be more open to conviction. Let them whose benevolent intentions induce them to circulate the Bible, in order to enlighten the minds, and purify the hearts, of the lower orders, reflect that, by countenancing war, they would injure the best interests of mankind, in a greater proportion than they could by any means promote them.

May the disciples of Bell and of Lancaster know, that, although, by educating the children of the poor, they may give a higher tone to public morals, and, by increasing knowledge, diminish the prevalence of vice; by enrolling themselves in this society they will tend to raise a barrier against a more mischievous and pernicious evil than ignorance.

The institutors of this society need not expect to meet with the applause and co-operation of the ambitious statesman, or the cringing sycophants of office, against whose selfish and depraved views it is calculated to powerfully militate; but let not its friends relax in their efforts. We commend the individuals who form an association to bestow the civic wreath on them who preserve the life of a fellow-creature; but how much more comprehensive is the operation of those principles which tend to prevent that melancholy destruction of human life by which so many thousands are immolated, and the happiness and comfort of as many more sacrificed. "I have often thought, (says the venerable Dr. Knox,*) it would be a laughable scene, if there were not a little too much of the melancholy in it, when a circle of eager politicians have met to congratulate each other on a piece of good news just arrived: every eye sparkles with delight; every voice is raised in announcing the happy event. And what is the cause of all this joy? and for what are our windows illuminated, bonfires kindled, bells rung, and feast celebrated? We have had a successful engagement; we have left a thousand of the enemy dead on the field of battle, and only nine hundred of our countrymen. Charming news! it was a glorious battle! But, before you give a loose to your raptures, pause a little, and consider, that to every one of those nineteen hundred, life was no less sweet than it is to you; that, to the far greater part of them there probably were wives, fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, sisters, brothers, and friends, all of whom are

* Essay No. 100, "On the Folly and Wickedness of War." The whole is excellent; and, as it possesses the advantage of brevity, it is admirably calculated to form one of the Society's Tracts. A striking and pointed condemnation of this odious practice, from the elegant pen of Cowper, is contained in the poem he has strangely designated "Table-Talk," which might also be circulated with advantage.

bewailing that event which occasions your foolish and brutal triumph."

The information of the existence of a similar society in the United States of America, which Mr. Scargill has communicated to the public, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, is peculiarly satisfactory. If a correspondence were established with it, on the part of the London Society, it might be a means of stimulating and assisting each other in the promotion of mutual usefulness. I hope that the Christian efforts of Mr. Channing, and his associates, may tend to efface much of that hostile feeling against this country which prevails in the United States, so unhappily excited by the events of the last war. Every genuine Briton will rejoice in the rapid progress of America to importance and wealth; but let not our transatlantic friends think it necessary that their national prosperity should be raised on the ruins of the venerable parent country.

It is scarcely requisite to enter into an elaborate refutation of the argument held by some writers, that a state of warfare is necessary to prevent a redundant and overflowing population. It is inconsistent with the attributes of the benevolent Creator to suppose that such a necessity should exist.

I cordially approve the plan of disseminating tracts as an efficient method of obtaining the object of the society; but that consideration, Sir, will not supersede the necessity of still reiterating the same important and incontrovertible sentiments in the pages of the Monthly Magazine.

Spital-square;
Sept. 3, 1816.

ANGLUS VERUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERUSING Rosseau's "Contract Social" the other day, I was so struck with the following passage, that I determined to solicit a corner in your Magazine for its insertion, believing it cannot fail to give rise to many serious and useful reflections in the minds of many of your readers. I am fully aware that the author is generally treated as a mere visionary, but the remark in question appears to me to be characterized by uncommon foresight and penetration. It will be found in chapter 8, and is as follows:—"L'Empire de Russie voudra subjuguier l'Europe, et sera subjugué lui-même. Les Tartares, ses su-

jets, ou ses voisins, deviendront ses maîtres, et les autres: Cette révolution me paroît infaillible. Tous les Rois de l'Europe travaillent de concert à l'accélérer."*

That Russia is at present the preponderating power none will deny; and, since the humiliation of France, there is no effectual check to her gaining universal power on the Continent. A short time will probably show the blind infatuation of those cabinet measures which, by restoring the worn-out dynasty of the Bourbons, on the absurd principle of legitimacy, and exhausting the resources of England in so unfortunate a cause, has laid the chief part of Europe at the feet of the semi-barbarous hordes of the north? Had this country been wise enough to observe the Treaty of Amiens, and Bonaparte continued to reign in France, Russia would not have ventured beyond her ancient limits, and Europe would have been saved the disgrace of her present degraded state.

But here a partizan of the war-faction will exclaim, Would you have submitted to the Continental System? I answer—No: such a system would not have existed had the above treaty been adhered to; and let me ask in return, have you now got rid of the Continental System? Is it not notorious, that the manufacturers of this country were never regarded with a more jealous eye than since the happy restoration of Louis le Desiré, and the triumph of the Allies? No—no! you have not got rid of the Continental System; and your faithful abettors in the cause of legitimacy will soon convince you that this system may be carried on in peace as well as in war—by regular sovereigns as well as by those who wanted the legitimate mark. The question then recurs again, "What have we gained by the late war?" Every class of society is furnished with the melancholy answer—universal distress. Does there not then an awful responsibility rest somewhere? Shall the authors of such a war go unpunished? of a war, in the course of which, the loss of men in Calabria, Russia, Poland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and

* Russia will subjugate Europe, and be subjugated herself. The Tartars, whether her subjects or neighbours, will become her masters and ours also. This revolution appears to me infallible: all the kings in Europe unite their labours to accelerate it.

Egypt,

Egypt, including the maritime war, contagious diseases, and famine, is stated to amount to the dreadful total of five millions eight hundred thousand!

PUBLICOLA.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS of the STATE of the OHIO;
(continued from page 226.)

SEA vessels have already ascended the Mississippi and Ohio, to Cincinnati; and there is now a petition before Congress to make it a port of entry, notwithstanding it is near two thousand miles up those rivers from the ocean. Companies are formed there and at Pittsburgh, for importing their goods directly from Europe and elsewhere into the state of Ohio, the navigation of those rivers being, perhaps, inferior to few, if any, in the world, in point of safety; and there is little current: they already bring from New Orleans for 3 cents per lb.; but I think we shall need but little from others, as our own soil produces, and is capable of producing, every necessary article of life. Salt-springs and iron-ore are plentiful, as well as copperas and alum; and, no doubt, many other minerals will be discovered, as manufacturing establishments increase. Lead is plentiful in the Illinois territory. We are well stored with the best bred fine-wooled sheep from Spain, and, also, with many other kinds of good qualities; and these, as well as cattle, horses, hogs, &c. thrive well; so that, from every view I am able to take of this subject, it appears, that at no distant period, the farmer, the grazier, and the manufacturer, will each furnish a market for the other; and that each of these will, through the aid of the merchant, dispose of their produce and manufactures to other countries, in a much greater proportion than we shall stand in need of from others; and thus, the balance of trade being greatly in our favour, our country will become greatly enriched; and, however speculative these ideas may appear to some persons, they have already been realized beyond the most sanguine expectations of many.

Industrious farmers generally live well, and many of them make money, as it is termed. Grazing cattle in some parts, and keeping sheep in others, has been thought the better business; and it appears probable, that, as the carrying trade improves, this class of citizens

will be greatly benefited thereby; but, at present, merchants and tradesmen, manufacturers of glass, iron, paper, cotton, flour, salt, &c. &c. have the most lucrative concerns. Prudent men, possessed of capital, may employ it in the purchase of lands, and in a variety of ways to great advantage. Labouring men in most kinds of useful business, except some of the finer kinds, which require much labour to perfect them, and pay but little freight or carriage, compared with their value, generally gain fast; and common labourers, who are prudent and industrious, may soon become their own masters, and possessed of a tract of good land in fee simple, sufficient for a comfortable farm. Indeed, the greatest difficulty we experience is the want of workmen and labourers in every branch of business: however, as the settlements become older, and the price of land rises, we shall find less difficulty in this respect. Wages for common labouring men is half a dollar per day, and in harvest 75 cents, or one bushel of wheat, or from 10 to 12 dollars per month, or from 100 to 150 dollars per year, with board and lodging in either case. All kinds of mechanics are paid still higher.

A person possessing 500l. might purchase 160 acres of land, in some of our settlements, greatly improved, at 10, 8, or 12 dollars per acre, on which, perhaps, with a small additional expense, and with prudence and industry, he might live very comfortably and rear a large family of children in a respectable manner; and, if an economist, make money. He might also spare money enough to purchase 200 or 300 acres of unimproved land, at 2 dollars per acre; these he might let on leases of seven years, to be improved in two or three farms for his children, &c.; that is, give the tenants the whole produce for seven, or any number of years agreed upon, for the expense of clearing and erecting the usual buildings: thus the owner will have his new land cleared and improved without cost; and, by the time the lease, or leases, are expired, it will be in a productive state; and, if the land be well chosen, it may be worth by that time five, or even ten, times its original value; or, should the owner prefer occupying his unimproved land himself, he might purchase 600 or 800 acres, at two dollars per acre, and save the remainder of his money to assist him in improving, &c. If the purchaser possessed

possessed twice or three times the above sum, he might pursue the same plan on a larger scale and to better advantage; and, if he possessed from 3000l. to 5000l. he would find no difficulty in settling himself in one of our best settlements, in the best society, on land well improved, with mill-seats or without: he might also purchase other lands, sufficient to enrich all his children; and, if it were judiciously chosen, and properly managed, would, in a few years, render them entirely independent. This has been often done, and still continues to be by moneyed men, and that frequently without doing any thing more than purchasing new, or unimproved, lands, and letting them lie in that state till the adjoining land becomes settled with people. These are no visionary ideas; they have continued to be realized since the first settlement of the country, and no doubt will be by moneyed men for many years to come.

The terms on which our government sell this land are two dollars per acre, in tracts of 160, 320, 480, or 640 acres, or more: if it is a million of acres, one-fourth part of the purchase-money may be paid at the time of purchase, or within forty days; one-fourth in two years, one-fourth in three, and one-fourth in four years, without interest, if the instalments be punctually paid; but interest, at 6 per cent. per annum, on every instalment that is not paid on the day it is due. When the land is completely paid for, a patent is granted by the President of the United States, free of further cost to the purchaser, his heirs, and assigns for ever; but, if the purchaser fails in any manner to fulfil the contract, the land is advertised for sale, at least for thirty days; and, if not paid for at the expiration of that period, it is sold to the highest bidder, and after satisfying the sum due to government, the surplus, if there be any, is paid to the first purchaser.

If a purchaser chooses to pay for his land before it becomes due, 8 per cent. per annum will be discounted on all moneys paid on any or every instalment before it would have become due. By paying the whole at the time of purchase, the land costs no more than one dollar, 64 cents per acre.

The climate of this state does not vary much from that of Pennsylvania; the transitions from heat to cold, though as frequent, are not so great, there being seldom any of those cold piercing north-

west winds in winter, so common in some parts of the United States; and in summer our nights are moderately cool, and in general the heat is not so excessive as in Pennsylvania, but we have less clear sun-shiny weather. Our prevailing winds, both in winter and summer, are south-westerly; and either because our soil is richer and warmer, or from some other cause, winter commences two or three weeks later, and breaks as much sooner. In this part of Ohio, which is pretty central, there seems to be no prevailing sickness; but instances of disorders arising from obstructed perspiration, and such as are common to healthy countries, frequently occur. In the northern and southern, as well as western parts, intermitting fevers and agues, bilious vomiting, &c. prevail; but, after the inhabitants undergo a seasoning, as it is called, for a few years, it is not so mortal, and the survivors generally enjoy better health.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING a constant reader of your excellent miscellany, and observing in the one for August, p. 81, the fatal result of a scald, and the censure passed on the present state of medical science, as applicable to that peculiar branch of it, I have been induced to trouble you with the following remarks. I confess I do not feel much surprised at the want of success of what I deem the improper treatment of that case, as it is now generally understood that, where any extraordinary action has been excited in any part of the system, the same stimulus, though in a less degree, should be persevered in, until the parts gradually assume their healthy action; as, for instance, where heat has been the cause of diseased action, heat should be continued; and, where it has been produced by excessive cold, as more particularly in the northern climates, cold applications should be used until the parts act in unison with each other, or by natural common stimuli. I therefore feel no hesitation in saying, from my own experience, that there might have been more probability of a favourable issue in applying the stimulating than the antiphlogistic remedies, as it appears to me, the constitution having sustained a severe shock by the unnatural stimulus of heat, it is only aggravated by the extreme frigidity of the applica-
tions.

tions, which certainly produces a contrariety of effects. When applied to a patient who, a few minutes before, had been complaining of excessive heat and thirst, I have seen it immediately produce that cold shivering which, in my opinion, is so fatal a symptom of the case, as it is generally the precursor of violent sympathetic fever. My plan of treating these cases, and which I have successfully practised some years, is immediately to apply a lotion made of equal parts of spirits of turpentine and cold drawn linseed oil, heated (by standing in hot water) to a degree which the sound parts would bear without injury, afterwards plasters of the yellow Basilicon ointment, spread on fine old linen rags. I then give a proportionate dose of laudanum in warm brandy-and-water, and put my patient in a warm bed; thus, as Mr. Kentish, in his *Essays on Burns*, remarks, keeping up a unity of intention by both the external and internal means, which leads to the restoration of the unity of action, and thus is the cure performed. I then repeat this mode of treatment twelve hours after its first application, with the exception of using them cold. Afterwards the parts are to be dressed with emollient ointments, or according as their appearance may indicate, until suppuration commences, when the symptoms will point out the ordinary mode of cure. As far as relates to internal remedies, as I before observed, it is as essential they should be of the stimulating kind as the external; and, certainly, active purgatives, as recommended in your paragraph, are, in my opinion, highly improper, as they generally bring on that weakness and languor which inevitably retard the healing process, while the administration of opium generally allays that peculiar irritability produced by a destruction of the cuticle, and consequently prevents any disposition of the nervous system that may exist, likely to produce convulsions, the occurrence of which, in cases of this kind, generally proves fatal. The astonishment expressed, and the censure passed, at the vague state of medical science, and the apparent apathy evinced by the medical colleges, in not investigating the nature and cure of scalds and burns, would be perfectly just, were it not known that several valuable treatises have been written on the subject, and one of which I will refer your readers to for an elucidation of this important

branch of medical knowledge, that written by Mr. Kentish, a member of the College of Surgeons, as being the mode that has gained the most universal approbation, and more particularly from the very superior opportunities afforded him by his proximity to the coal-mines, and the very great success attending his practice, rendered very considerable by the frequent and extensive burns, &c. produced by explosions of inflammable gas. That the state of medical practice is vague, and renders many cases fatal, I admit, and is alone to be attributed to the imperfect formation of it; for, while the present system is continued, we cannot hope for improvement, as any man, without the least pretensions to the profession, may practise; and I know many instances where the practitioner has been translated from a druggist's shop, and without any other qualification calls himself a surgeon; and one instance, in particular, where a blacksmith's boy relinquished the hammer for a service in a menial capacity with an irregular practitioner, and now practises as a surgeon, &c. without ever having been within the doors of an hospital, or attended the lectures of any one. That these cases are too general, cannot, I think, be denied; and, with such barriers to the encouragement of men of genius assuming a profession which deservedly ought to be classed as one of the most ingenious, as well as important, I feel convinced, that many lives must fall sacrifices to the vague and imperfect state of medical representation, certainly not to the present enlightened mode of medical science, as in no age, nor in any other country, has the scientific practice of medicine and surgery attained to so high a degree of perfection.

That persons should be allowed to practise without being possessed of the necessary qualifications, appears to me imperiously to demand the interference of the legislature; and, I trust, the ensuing session of Parliament will not pass by without adopting some measure to protect the public from the serious consequences of men pretending to exercise a profession, in which are involved the lives and property of many valuable members of society, and, in fact, of the community at large.

Haverhill, Suffolk;

G. R. ROWE.

Sept. 29, 1816.

T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR remarks respecting the Spots in the Sun, and the improbability of the effects ascribed to them, have the appearance of truth; but you do not seem to be quite so correct in your observations on the changes of the Moon; in fact, I know not what you mean by four of them happening in the month; I never heard but of one change in a lunar month, namely, at the conjunction, when (to use a vulgar expression) she changes from old to new; and, in four days before the day on which this takes place, you may, if you think proper, see a manifest alteration in the weather, which can neither be accounted for by the "doctrine of chances," or any other doctrine but that of "cause and effect" alone.

J. W.

October 1.

* * We insert this letter with a view to encourage discussion on the subject; but feel no reason to alter the opinion we expressed at page 288.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GREAT deal has lately been said in several publications respecting the Roman method of writing the contracted plural; and I have no doubt that the doubling of the last letter of the contracted singular, to express the plural, was very prevalent in ancient times, as in the examples already before the public, to which we may add—AA.COSS.Augustis Consulibus; AA.VV.GG. Bini Augusti; AA.VV.CC.CONS.S.S. Augustalibus Viris Clarissimis Consulibus supra Scriptis; BB. Bonis; CENSS. Censores; &c. &c. But the great variety of examples extant, in which the plural is not thus expressed, plainly enough evinces that the custom just alluded to had not that universality which some have inadvertently asserted. A very hasty examination of Gerrard's *Siglarium Romanum*, has put me in possession of the following examples, with many others, in which the contracted plural is not written with the last letter of the singular repeated—A.BAL.PRIVAT. A Balneis Privatis; AB.EPIST. LAT. Ab Epistolis Latinis; A.C.S.L. A Consulibus Suae Legionis; AD.P. Ad Pedes; AED.VEN. Aedes Venales; AL.A.I.CON. Ala Prima Contariorum; A.O. Alii Omnes; A.RAT. A Rationibus; BRIT. Britanni; BRVN. Brundusiorum; C. Curules; CL.CAES. AVG. Caius et Lucius Cæsares Augusti

(a very remarkable example); COH. Cohæredes; COH. I. BRIT. Cohors Prima Britannorum; MVNIC. ET IN. COL. Municipes et Incolæ; D. TR. De Tribubus; &c. &c.

If the ancients wrote BRIT. repeatedly for Britanni or Britannorum, why might not BRIT. stand for Britannorum? An answer to this query, by one of your numerous correspondents, with other important matter in elucidation of the custom in question, will be highly gratifying to,

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Oct. 19, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE peculiar situation of trade, at the present time, has created a spirit of enquiry, which promises at least to develop some of the causes of a general depression, almost, if not totally, unprecedented in this country. We naturally direct our view to those evils which come under our more immediate notice, and are better qualified to judge of their baneful tendency than that of others, whose effects may be more injurious upon full investigation; being convinced that the want of proper restrictions upon country-banks has contributed in no small degree to produce the universal derangement, I am induced to offer a few plain observations, founded in truth and experience, through the medium of your respectable work, as the subject has of late excited some degree of attention from its close connexion with the manufacturing interest.

I would propose—

1st. That the proprietors of any country-bank should be heavily fined, and rendered ineligible to become bankers again, who should be discovered directly or indirectly to engage in any other business whatever.

2nd. That all notes issued by bankers of one pound and upwards should invariably be made payable in London.

3rd. That no country bankers should be suffered to allow any interest upon money deposited in their hands.

Every one conversant with trade will see the propriety of the first regulation; for want of this we find bankers engaged in almost every business that requires a large capital; numbers have been ruined by weighty engagements, to which they have been tempted, 1st. because they have extensive lodgments in their hands; 2nd, because their credit is generally better than that of other merchants and tradesmen; and 3rd. because they make their

their own money. In looking into the affairs of most, if not all, the banks that have failed, we find them ruined by too extensive speculations, and that with the resources of their neighbours; but this view of the subject will not exhibit one half of the injury suffered by the trading part of the community. What merchant, &c. who only trades to the extent of his own capital, can stand in competition with these men, or meet them in any market; look at the state of Wolverhampton, Dudley, Bilston, and the parts adjacent; see the distress that prevails in consequence of one banker monopolizing all the trade nearly, in those parts of the country; and against whom (at one period) scarcely any other trader could stand. Look at the bankers who failed at Boston, Lincolnshire; and you will find that they were ship-builders or owners, merchants, corn-factors, brewers, grocers, drapers, and almost every business that requires a large capital; and how was this—had they resources of their own? No such thing;—their ruinous speculations were built upon paper credit, and supported by the united interests of others, who had lodged money with them for their own security. Various other evils, arising from bankers pursuing other trades, might here be dilated upon, such as their being acquainted with the connexions of other tradesmen, their profits and losses, &c. indeed a thousand things might be noticed; but, as I would not extend this paper to an unusual length, I shall proceed to make a few remarks upon the second article, viz. that of bankers making all their notes payable in London. It is truly pitiable to see the degrading pitch to which the banking system is fallen, at least in most parts of the country; five or ten pound notes payable in London are now as scarce as guineas were a few years since, and it is a common practice with bankers to issue only one-pound notes.

If you take the most negotiable draft to a bank for discount, you are immediately asked, What do you want for it? If you say large notes, or something negotiable in London, the answer is, "We cannot discount this bill; we are obliged to discount as little as possible." But say that their own small notes will do, and they will discount your bill, and be obliged to you. The reason of such a proceeding is obvious; they maintain a very indifferent credit with the London bankers, in consequence of possessing

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little or no real capital; and, as their one-pound notes seldom find their way to London, (even if made payable there,) of course it is their interest to keep as many of them in circulation as possible; hence, whenever a banker knows that money is wanted as a remittance to London, he will discount no bills, and throw every obstacle in the way of the party who requires negotiable paper: for instance, I have known persons who have been in the habit of giving their acceptances at two or three months' date for goods which they have purchased, and, prior to their falling due, have taken the most respectable drafts to a bank, in short to several banks, and none would discount them for him. Again, when he has taken in a quantity of different bankers' notes, they would take none but their own; and, after selecting these, because they knew he wanted to remit, and of course required as large notes as possible, they would only give him one-pound notes of the Bank of England, which they knew he could not remit without considerable expence. Now, is not this scandalous treatment, and ought they not to afford every accommodation to persons who want money to remit, especially in exchange for their own notes? It is a melancholy fact, that there is no money (except country notes) in most parts of the kingdom; and when, through poverty or ill-will, they chuse to withhold exchange for their own notes, or those of other bankers, and refuse to discount good bills for suitable paper to remit, what endless mischief they may occasion! I have no doubt that the dreadful state of the circulating medium has been the ruin of thousands in this country, and these evils will continue while country bankers are allowed to issue so extensively one-pound notes not payable in London. It is somewhat amusing to observe the tricks resorted to, that people may prefer their notes to those of the Bank of England. I have been in the habit of presenting a quantity of the latter, with other notes, at the banks, and have generally found the bankers object to one or more of the Bank of England notes as being forged; but, when asked how they knew this, it was too great a mystery to be divulged! I once thought that this profound secret was only known to country bankers; but, strange to relate, I have taken notes that have been refused at one place to a second, where these have been taken, and some others rejected. I have also

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taken

taken notes which have been refused as bad to the same banker the following week, when they have been received; therefore I have a right to conclude that they know no more upon the subject than myself, and that the general reason for their turning out one or more Bank of England notes was to promote the circulation of their own.

I am aware it may be said, that, if they issued notes payable in London, they would soon be presented there for payment; but, admitting this, it will argue very little, for, before the country banker pays them away, he receives value for them (or ought to do), and he takes care to charge double the commission that he pays the banker in London; therefore he would be still a gainer.

Some bankers however (much to their credit) make all their notes payable in London; while others, to their shame, issue none in this way: look at Hull, York, and most parts of the north, and you will find all their one, five, and ten pound notes only payable at the towns from whence they are issued; and I would remark, by the way, that, now gold and silver is getting more plentiful, no banker ought to issue any note for less than five pounds; for, as long as they do, there will be very little gold in circulation. Suppose, for instance, some persons come to a country town and lay out ten thousand guineas; these will soon find their way into the banks; and the proprietors at once say, "We will not issue these again, or there will be that amount the less of our notes in circulation;" and they are accordingly disposed of another way, probably sent direct to London. Much might be added upon this important part of the subject; but I wish to offer a few remarks respecting bankers not allowing interest for money deposited in their hands. In London this is never done, but in the country four or five per cent. discount is allowed; in consequence of this, bankers are the only borrowers and lenders in the country; there is absolutely no money to be advanced upon note, bond, or mortgage, except from bankers, which is always highly to the disadvantage of the one who borrows. If a person should borrow money from his neighbour upon such security, the lender can only charge five per cent.; but, when a banker lends money, he contrives to obtain seven or eight per cent. by balancing his customers book four times in the year, charging a commission each time upon the balance,

&c. Again, in some degree, this practice injures the revenue, for, when persons borrow money upon a bond, or other security, stamps are necessary; but bankers are exempt from this duty, if the amount should be 10,000l.; for he may hold the privilege of a two-penny register to record these weighty transactions.

If bankers were not suffered to allow interest upon money lodged in their hands, persons who had money to lend would seek good security among their own friends; money would be much more plentiful, and the country would not be so dependent upon bankers. Whatever tends to lessen their influence must unquestionably be considered a great public benefit.

Oct. 1.

J. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, as it concerns the PROPORTION of IRELAND and SCOTLAND.

IN my letter on *Parliamentary Reform*, in your last published number, the concluding sentence should have stood thus.

Ireland would be nearer to her true proportion if, for 600 representatives for this island, she had 120, making in the whole 720; her population being at least one-fifth of our's, and probably more: if one-fourth, she ought to have 150 representatives.

Scotland could not fail of her proportion, by taking the same elective basis there as in England; but, if that would give her less than 45 (which I do not believe), she should at all events have that number, as secured at the Union: but I believe it would be at least 50. Indeed, when the hundred *Irish* members were added, her representation ought then to have been increased in proportion.

Solar Spots.

On the subject of the *Solar Spots* I wish to be understood: I did not so frequently introduce observations on them for the sake of representing them as the causes of this most singular year; probably those causes are to be found, very principally, in *our earth* itself. All sound philosophy is an induction from facts well ascertained, sufficiently numerous, circumstantiated with exactness, well compared and considered.

My object was to promote assiduous observation; by which, *what* these Spots are, and how many *distinct kinds and species*

species, might be better understood than it is at present. They were uncommonly numerous and variable in their appearance last month. Two observers in this town, whose delineations have been made known to me, one of them a female observer, viewed them with telescopes made by Mr. Crichmore; and thus some observations have been supplied which I had not an opportunity of making.

From the 10th of September to this day, both inclusive, I have registered eleven observations—seven of which are my own. The result is, that Spots have appeared within that time on each hemisphere of the ☉; those which are visible this day very much resemble three pair of Spots which were observed by me on the 27th of January, 1815.

Two of these are a little south of the Sun's centre, rather large, and planet-like. The Spots observed during the twenty-eight days included within the limits already stated, have many of them been widely far remote from the Sun's equator—some to the south-east, others to the north-west of it: such Spots have been seen forty or fifty days; remote from the solar equator.* Some have suddenly emerged on the Sun's disc.

There have been great changes in their appearance as to number, extent, and position. Two of those now visible, the two inner north-westerly, are of much dimmer appearance, and fainter more indistinct outline than the rest.

It seems very doubtful whether those are all fixed points on the Sun's opaque body. They have been frequently too small and numerous to be well explained, by supposing that they are all permanent bodies of any kind, whether revolving or fixed.

It is hardly possible to form a tolerable estimate what proportion they bear to the ☉'s surface. At one time they formed almost a *Fascia*, allowing interruptions, across the Sun, of about 5 minutes in breadth; at another a very

* I have since observed on the 12th, when they were passed the centre; and the side of the Sun, on which were the four other Spots, was withdrawn from view. On the 12th and 15th were two Spots, very like in form, size, and position, to those of the 9th; these were a good way advanced on the eastern side of the Sun's disc. If they were the same as those of the 9th, they must, in that case, have a proper motion, which would carry them round the Sun more than four times quicker than his rotation on his axis.

oblique cluster, which seems to have extended 7 minutes in length, and near 6 where widest, but narrowed off very much. Now, 6 minutes is nearly one-fifth of the Sun's mean diameter, as seen by us, or near 160,000 miles. But, as the intervals were very numerous between the Spots in each cluster, and considerable between the clusters, we may perhaps come to something like an estimate if we suppose the Spots, if reduced to one, would have occupied one-third part of this, or one-eighteenth of the Sun's diameter, or about 50,000 miles.

Once only, during these observations, the light and heat of the Sun appeared more intense round the Spots than elsewhere. This was on the 15th of Sept. Now, as heat and light are as the squares of the heated and illuminated surfaces the interception of one-eighteenth reduces them, *ceteris paribus*, in the proportion of one-seventeenth to one-eighteenth, or 289 to 324, which is more than one-ninth; and, if there were no encrease of heat, supposing the mean temperature should have been 56, this would be sufficient to sink it to 50 nearly, or to five degrees below temperate, instead of one degree above: a difference assuredly not to be disregarded.

But, as, during five weeks that no spots were observed, there was very little difference, if any, in the cloudiness and chilliness of the weather, no certain conclusion can be drawn, whether, where so many other causes operate, these Spots may have had any effect sufficient to be perceptible to us. We have, at least, no reason to think, that during this year the Solar heat has been increased by them, unless very rarely and transiently.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Ipswich; Oct. 25.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a fact well known, that there are people in the Alley, whose interest and constant endeavour it is to depress the funds, and who are both able and willing to pay those well, who will assist in effecting their object. It is to this only I can attribute the frequent attempts that have lately been made to intimidate the stockholder; for, although I am very unwilling to attribute bad motives to any one, yet when the most palpable falsehood is employed in support of the most flagrant injustice, it is impossible to suppose a good motive. The rights of the stockholder have never been disputed—no! that was im-

possible; neither is it denied, that the measure proposed would be a breach of the most solemn engagements, and a most atrocious invasion of the sacred rights of property, upon which the very being and existence of society depends; but, like others capable of making such a proposition, they plead the necessity of the case as an excuse for the atrocity of their conduct. Like convicted thieves before their judge, they only plead poverty as a defence of their crimes; they tell us the nation is unable to pay its debts; they affirm that this great, this wealthy kingdom—which they represented only the other day as “the pride, the envy, and the admiration of the world,”—is now in the state of a bankrupt tradesman; and therefore call upon its creditors, not to accept, but in pity to offer, a composition. But, passing over the puerile absurdity of comparing, as they do, a great and powerful nation to a miserable individual, let me ask, does any one ever accept of a composition but when he is certain that the effects are unequal to the debts? And if you think it possible, that those who assert that such is the case with this kingdom—that its debts exceed the whole of its property—I will acquit them of intentional falsehood, and deem them knaves instead of fools; but that the statement is one of the grossest falsehoods ever attempted to be imposed on the most ignorant and credulous multitude, must be so evident to every one at all acquainted with the subject; and the reasoning by which they attempt to support it, is so pitifully contemptible, that nothing could have induced me to notice it, but the desire of preventing the timid and uninformed portion of the stockholders from being alarmed, and by that means swindled out of their property.

It will always be very difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the exact amount of all the incomes of the community; there are, however, data sufficient for making an estimate, which must be perfectly satisfactory. When the average rent of land was only ten shillings an acre, the whole of the rent was supposed, by the best judges, to equal sixteen millions; but the Board of Agriculture, who have the best means of information on the subject, and certainly do not intend to exaggerate, make the average rent now equal to forty shillings an acre; consequently the aggregate of all the rents ought to amount to sixty-

four millions; taking it, however, at only fifty-seven millions, as stated by Mr. Western, this source of revenue alone is equal to double the interest paid the national creditor, which at once demonstrates the egregious falsehood, in asserting that the national revenue is unequal to its debts. But the revenue derived from house-rent is at least equal to twenty-three millions, and if to this we add the revenue of the national creditor, which, different from every other species of revenue, contributes to its own formation, we find that these three sources of revenue produce an aggregate equal to four times the sum annually paid to the national creditor. If, however, we look at the produce of the income-tax, the result will be still more favourable: in 1815 it produced upwards of fourteen millions, of which the stockholders paid about 2,800,000*l.* which makes the income arising from stock equal to only one-fifth of all the incomes upon which the tax was levied, even supposing they had all paid full ten per cent. But, unless with respect to stock, and other government annuities, this was far, very far, from being the case, as we are well assured, especially from what we know in respect to land. Although it is acknowledged that land-rent amounted to upwards of fifty-seven millions, and was probably much more, yet there was only thirty-four millions returned for taxes; consequently, according to Mr. Western's statement, the land paid scarcely six per cent. instead of ten; and this sufficiently agrees with the statement of Mr. Hunt, a considerable proprietor: he asserted, and the assertion remains uncontradicted, that neither he, nor a noble lord his neighbour, and a great landholder, paid more than five per cent. on their rents. But, if such were the case in respect to income arising from land, what must have been the case in respect to income when there were scarcely any data on which to form an estimate? Supposing, however, that all other income, except that arising from stock and government annuities, had paid full five per cent., which is certainly making a very high estimate; it is evident that the income arising from stock does not amount to more than one-tenth of all the incomes upon which the tax was levied. But what will prove beyond a doubt that the aggregate amount of all the incomes of the nation far exceeds the estimates of the most sanguine calculators, is the immense

loss sustained by those who derive their income from agricultural produce. It was stated in the House of Commons, by some of the most respectable members, that the agricultural produce of the kingdom had sold for one hundred millions less in the year 1815, than what it was sold for in the year 1812. But, if we compare the prices of the produce in 1815, with what it was in 1803, we shall find that it was quite as high in the former as in the latter; consequently, if they received one hundred millions less in 1815 than in 1812, they also received one hundred millions more in 1812 than in 1803! Yet in the year 1812, when, in addition to the one hundred millions levied since 1803 on the community at large, for the benefit of the agriculturists, we payed nearly twenty millions in taxes, from which we are now exempt; we are assured by Mr. Western that every thing was on a fair level! Be that, however, as it may, it must be abundantly evident that the aggregate amount of the incomes of a state must be immense, which can admit, without material injury, of a fluctuation in the mode of its distribution, of the amount of one hundred and twenty millions, in the course of only a few years, as was the case from 1803 to 1812; and that nothing can be more absurd than to suppose, that with such an income, it is unable to pay the interest on its debt, which scarcely amounts to one-fourth of that fluctuation.

Nothing, surely, can be more ridiculous than to suppose that the country is grown poorer because the price of agricultural produce is less now than it was in 1812; on the contrary, as the price depends entirely on the proportion of the supply to the demand, it is evident, that, considered as a whole, we are richer, as it is a sure sign the produce is more abundant; consequently, the advantage to the consumer is greater than the loss sustained by the producer, as he is remunerated in part for the reduction in the price of his commodities by an increase in the quantity. Be that, however, as it may, whatever is lost by the producer is gained by the consumer; and, whatever is gained by the former, is lost by the latter. Who payed the additional hundred millions obtained by the agriculturists in 1812, but the consumers at large? and if they were again able to raise the prices to what they were in 1812, which, by the

help of the Corn-bill, and another such season, they will probably effect; who will pay the additional hundred millions but the consumers? The addition of a hundred millions to the incomes of the agriculturists, must, therefore, of necessity, be deducted from all the other incomes in the community; and it is therefore evident, that, although all great and sudden fluctuations in the distribution of income are much to be lamented, on account of the evils thence arising to individuals or classes, yet, as a whole, the community is neither richer or poorer on that account. Unquestionably those who make a distinction between the effects produced by rent and profit, and those produced by taxes, have not sufficiently considered the subject. They are all obtained by the same means—by raising the price of commodities. They are all derived from the same sources—from the labours or property of the society at large. They differ not in effect, but in the magnitude of their effects; and this difference we have seen to be immense—"Rent and profit," (as observed by Doctor Smith,) eat up the wages of labour; and although taxes act in the same manner, yet it is in a proportion of only about fifteen to one, in respect to the other two sources of income. As, however, it must be evident that the income of every individual class is taken out of the income of all the other classes, and as consequently we are all reciprocally dependant on each other; let all be contented with what the law allows them, and not attempt to wrest the law in their own favour; much less to avail themselves of the power with which they may be invested to make laws in their own favour, or to the injury of others.

Mr. Ponsonby, in contending for the general benefit to be derived from the Corn-bill, was too honest to deny that it was calculated to raise the price of rent. Can it then ever be supposed that the aristocracy of this country, which has ever boasted of its magnanimity, justice, humanity, integrity, and unsullied honour, after passing a law avowedly for its own benefit, would ever think of passing another, which would reduce to beggary a class already acknowledged to be the most oppressed in the whole community? No, Sir, the stockholder has nothing to fear; I am persuaded that Mr. Vansittart's declaration was perfectly correct—"The House

House of Commons will never listen to so unjust a proposal, under which the country would lose more by the wreck of credit and character, than it could ever gain by such a breach of faith."

W. ANDERSON.

Pershire; Nov. 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT seems to have been the favourite object of most ages and countries to preserve from putrefaction the bodies of those who, in life, had been beloved or respected. The Egyptians have succeeded in their mummies, and the Romans in burning and collecting the ashes of the dead; but the more natural and rational process has seldom been considered, viz. that of speedily incorporating with the earth all that remains of organized matter.

There is a class of animals [*Vermes*] which forms the connecting link betwixt animal and vegetable life; through this medium the bodies of dead animals are transformed into new life in vegetables. Instead, therefore, of incasing the corpse in lead or oak coffins, or embalming to preserve it a little longer from the worms, it is surely more rational, and more according to the laws of nature, to bury it in such thin or perishable materials as may most speedily promote its dissolution; and, if the surface of the ground were covered with flowering plants, the grave, instead of an object of disgust and horror, might be converted into a pleasing record of our past affections.

How delightful is the thought, that while we are inhaling the fragrance of a rose or violet, growing in the mould composed of our ancestors or friends, we may be breathing the pure and perfumed essence of all that now remains of what was in life most dear to us.

If all our church-yards were flower-gardens, and every grave a bed of roses, we should learn to look on the mansions of the dead with hope and joy, and not with dread and disgust; and the good Christian should follow his Lord's example, whose burial-place was in a garden.

H. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WELL knowing that you take a lively interest in every thing relating to the public welfare, I am induced to request a place in your valu-

able Magazine for a few observations respecting the dangers to which travellers, by stage-coaches, are exposed; the gross impositions to which they are often subjected; and some methods by which these may be, in a great measure, if not entirely, prevented. It may justly be said, and with some degree of pride, that no country in the world can vie with England, either in the rapidity of conveyance from one place to another, or in the general accommodations which are afforded to travellers; but it is at the same time an acknowledged, and a very lamentable fact, that, according to the old proverb, we frequently *make more haste than good speed*.

Although our public carriages, by their present construction, are made far more pleasing to the eye, considerably lighter in draft, and much better adapted to short turnings of the road, than were those of our ancestors, or than those of our neighbours on the Continent still are; yet I am inclined to think, that, by endeavouring to avoid the bulkiness and awkwardness of their machines, we have run into an opposite extreme; and, in order to render our's more compact, have reduced the base on which they stand to such a small compass, as to make them very unsafe, especially since their perpendicular height is so greatly increased by passengers and luggage placed on the roof. It has been the fashion of late years to make the perch of a coach as short and as light as possible; and the disproportion between the diameter of the hind and the fore-wheels is, in general, so great, that the natural tendency of the latter is, almost like that of a plough-share, to bury themselves in the ground; and, the point of draft being also, by this construction, placed considerably below the horse's shoulder, the filler horses are frequently obliged to lift, as well as to draw, the weight. It appears evident to reason, that, if the diameter of the fore-wheels were increased, and the perch were made a few feet longer, the draft would be much easier for the horses, as the spoke would then form a longer and more powerful lever, and the carriage would likewise be less in danger of an overthrow, on account of its more extended base. It would also be a great accommodation to travellers, (especially by night,) if the backs of our coaches were like those of former times, made to form an obtuse angle with the seats, instead of a right angle; which, although it may improve

improve the exterior appearance of the carriage, is far less favorable to the comfort of the passengers; because, in consequence of such perpendicular backs, they are naturally thrown forwards by every jolt of the road, and have scarcely the smallest chance of a few hours sleep. I am aware that there is one serious objection against increasing the diameter of the fore-wheels; the body of the coach would then present an obstruction to the turning of the axletree; but this difficulty may be easily removed by sacrificing the box under the front seat, and cutting away the front of the carriage, so as to give the fore-wheels sufficient room for traversing.

Instead of taking passengers and luggage on the top, the coach should be provided with a barouche behind, like some of the short-stages near London. These have a very handsome appearance, and are far more convenient, pleasant, and safe; and, as the barouche may be easily made to hold from six to eight passengers, the coach-masters ought, in reason, to be satisfied with such a number of outside travellers, together with one, or at most two, with the coachman on the box; which, if intended to hold three, should be made a little wider than at present. For the conveyance of luggage, a square box, made to the height of an ordinary trunk should be fixed under the hind axletree, and this, with the addition of the boot, would afford sufficient room for all the packages which ought to be taken. A little framed seat might also be made for the guard on the front of the roof, and no other persons, nor any luggage whatever, should be allowed to have a place on the top. A strong hook should likewise be placed on the side of the coach-box, for the purpose of hanging the reins whenever the coachman is obliged to leave the horses; he should, by the proprietors, be made liable to a forfeit in case of neglect: and, as the guard is the proper servant of the public, and receives his principal pay from them, he should see that this, as well as the other parts of his duty, are properly performed by the coachman; he should attend to the luggage and the general accommodation of the passengers, both on the road and at the inns; and, at every stage, should examine all parts of the coach and harness, in order to see that every thing is safe. It would be a further improvement, if in some conspicuous part of the coach a tin-plate were to be

affixed, containing an enumeration of the duties both of the coachman and guard, with certain fines attached (by the proprietors) to cases of neglect; these fines to be levied by the different post-masters on the road, whenever the charges of neglect were substantiated by a majority of the passengers. On this plate there should also be written (by order of the proprietors) the number of persons to be taken; the amount of the short fares; and the weight of luggage allowed to each,—not parsimoniously stinting this allowance to twelve or fourteen pounds, but giving to every one a reasonable and liberal proportion, beyond which a fair charge ought to be made for every extra pound. With respect also to the time allotted for meals, as much as is consistent with proper speed should be marked down on the plate of regulations, together with the names and distances of the places where such meals are to be taken; and proper agents should be appointed by the proprietors to see that these are on the table at the moment when the coach arrives: and that, in the winter season, a good fire is burning in the room,—because it too frequently happens, that, by the shameful inattention of inn-keepers, coach-passengers are treated more like vagrants going in a pass-cart to their parishes, than like persons of respectability, who have paid the full price of good accommodations. It is by no means uncommon for travellers, after shivering in a cold and damp room, to see the waiter bringing in the meals, and to hear the guard blowing his horn in order to announce the departure of the coach, nearly at the same moment; and it is scarcely possible to conceive of a more gross and scandalous imposition, both on the purses and the patience of the public. Were the proprietors of our different coaches, instead of endeavouring to conquer each other in a race of insanity, to strive who should be most punctual in the time of arrival, who should have the most civil and attentive servants, the best cattle, the best accommodations, and the most secure conveyance; they would soon find that the public confidence would invariably be given to those who set the most value on the lives of their own horses, and on the comfort and safety of their passengers.

Among the various dangers to which travellers by stage-coaches are exposed, there is, however, one, which, according to the present structure of these public conveyances,

conveyances, no human prudence can always guard against,—it is that which arises from the immense weight thrown on the pole of the carriage when descending a hill; and this danger is frightfully increased if, from unpardonable indolence, the guard has neglected to lock the wheels. In consequence of a failure in this part of the machine, many very lamentable and dreadful accidents have taken place, especially since the practice of driving furiously down the hills has been so generally followed. Whenever the pole of a heavily loaded carriage gives way in going down a hill, almost every chance of safety is gone; an overthrow must necessarily ensue, and it will be an overthrow of the very worst kind, because it will take place whilst the horses are going forwards almost at their full speed. Yet, when it is considered that the enormous weight of some tons is all thrown on a slender bar of wood of eight or ten feet in length, and very seldom of more than three or four inches in diameter, it is a matter of wonder that this frightful accident does not more frequently happen; and it is, perhaps, well for the peace of travellers, that they are in general so little aware of their extreme danger: whoever has been seated on the box, whilst a stage-coach has been rattling down a hill, with the horses nearly on the gallop, and the wheels frequently unlocked, must have viewed with serious apprehensions the overstrained pole exposed to sudden and incessant jerks, from the unequal draft of the horses. When the pole-piece is made to turn on a swivel, (which is the case now with most of our public carriages,) it is, without doubt, a great improvement, and is far better than to allow the weight always to rest on a fixed point; but, although this in some degree lessens, yet it by no means removes, the danger. A regard for the public safety has, therefore, induced me, through the medium of your Magazine, to suggest a plan, which, although very simple, would, I think, be effectual for security against this danger. It is this;—to extend a small, but strong chain. (which for neatness might be covered with leather,) in a right line from beneath the block of the fore axle-tree, to the extreme point of the pole, where it might be lodged on a small hook: this would counteract the strain upwards, and prevent the pole from rising beyond its proper level; and, as a security, also, against the lateral strain, the

pole should be wrapped round spirally throughout its whole length, with a piece of thin but well tempered iron; because, although the lateral strain is by no means so great as that which acts in a direction perpendicular to the axis of the pole, yet it is still of too much consequence to be entirely overlooked, and especially as, from not properly reining back one of the wheel-horses, an undue proportion of the weight may be thrown upon the other; but, notwithstanding these precautions, yet the proprietors should, both for their own safety and also for that of the public, lay a very heavy fine on the guard, in case he should, at any time, neglect to lock the wheels, when going to descend an hill of any consequence.

Having thus thrown out a few loose hints, which I hope may be of some importance towards the real interests of all coach-masters, and the comfort and safety of travellers, I leave it with you to submit them to the public, through the medium of your truly valuable Journal, if you shall judge it proper or expedient to do so. N. T. H.

P.S. It has occurred to me, since I wrote the above, that if a roll of oiled canvass were attached to the back part of the roof, it would be very useful in very wet weather; as, when unfolded, it might be spread over and afford shelter to those who were in the barouche; and the seats of this part might be furnished with lockers for light parcels; so that a coach constructed in this manner would carry nearly as many passengers as the general run of coaches on the present plan, and convey them with more safety and pleasure to themselves, and with no additional labour to the horses. By means of the box below the hind axle, and the lockers in the barouche, as much luggage as ought ever to be conveyed by a coach might be taken. The present plan of loading coaches with enormous crates and chests, (which properly belong to waggons,) is not only dangerous to the passengers, but ruinous to the horses; and, therefore, eventually very injurious to the proprietors themselves: when the roof of a coach is loaded with people, and piled with packages, it is almost a miracle if it escapes an overthrow, as the smallest inequality in the road is sufficient to throw the centre of gravity beyond the base of station, if the centre of gravity be considered as lying at about two-thirds.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN your last number, a correspondent requests to know if any of your readers

readers can furnish information respecting means for preserving yeast; the following was long practised in a family who baked their own bread, and often supplied a garrison baker with barm when none could be obtained elsewhere:—Set a quantity of strong beer or whisky barm to settle, closely covered, that the spirit may not evaporate. In the mean time have ready as many small hair searses as will hold the thick barm; small vessels are mentioned, because, dividing the yeast into small quantities, conduces to its preservation. Lay over each searse a piece of coarse flannel, that may reach the bottom, and leave at least eight inches over the rim. Pour off the thin liquor, and set it to subside, as the grounds will do for immediate baking, if covered up a few hours. Fill the searses with the thick barm, and cover them up for two hours; then gather the flannel edges as a bag, and tie them firmly with twine. Lay each bag upon several folds of coarse linen, changing these folds every half hour, till they imbibe no more moisture; then cover each bag with another piece of flannel, changing it if it becomes damp, and hang them in a cool airy place. Remember that the yeast should be strained before it is put to settle, and that while the flannel bags are laid upon the folds of linen, they must be covered with a thick cloth. When the yeast is wanted for use, prepare a strong infusion of malt, to a gallon of which add a piece of dried barm, about the size of a goose's egg; indeed, the proportion must depend on its quality, which only experience can ascertain. The malt infusion must be almost milk-warm when the yeast is crumbled into it: for two hours it will froth high, and bake half a boll of flour into well-fermented bread. A decoction of green pease, or of ripened dry pease, with as much sugar as will sweeten it, makes fairer bread than the malt infusion; but it will take a larger quantity of dried yeast to produce fermentation.

G. T.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE illiberal invective against the character and writings of Lord Byron, lately obtruded upon the public under the title of "Lines on the Departure of a great Poet from this Country," having probably become, by this time, familiar to many of your readers, it is a duty we owe to defenceless genius, when suffering under the invidious attacks of

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a malignant and anonymous slanderer, to endeavour to counteract the unfavorable impressions which might possibly be made on the minds of those who are not sufficiently acquainted with the literary and domestic situation of his lordship, by giving a greater degree of publicity (through the medium of your valuable publication,) to the opinion of the enlightened conductors of the *Critical Review*. They remark, that it is "an abusive effusion on the emigration of Lord Byron, published on an occasion when a generous mind would least of all have been disposed to be prodigal of censure; the poetry has no merit to compensate for our disgust at the purpose of the writer."

It is not surprising that the asperity of a certain description of persons should be awakened, when a mind like that of the noble author alluded to, bursting from the shackles of superstition, habit, or policy, dares to avow his contempt of the narrowness of their views, and the hypocrisy of their pretensions, and exclaim, in unison with the wisest of all ages and nations—

"All that we know is nothing can be known."—*Childe Harold, Canto 2.*

It is not my intention here to investigate the nature of virtue or vice, or to enquire in what proportion either is to be attributed to his Lordship, but there is one passage in the preface to this pamphlet upon which I must beg to be allowed a few observations.

He would infer, that the pathetic "Fare thee well," addressed to Lady B., is not the offspring of genuine affliction, because, forsooth, "a man in that situation would not sit down to play with syllables, and sport in song, or proportion an exact recurrence of rhyme and stanza."

His ignorance is indeed pitiable who needs now to be informed that all good poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings. There is no doubt but that many of the compositions of Sappho, the delight of antiquity, were produced in that agitation of mind which at length drove her to put an end to her existence. The sorrows of Catullus, on the death of his brother, have been designated as the "very tears of Poesy;" and, in modern times, are we to suppose that a fictitious grief dictated the monodies of Lord Lyttleton or Shaw? or that the complaints of Young, Hammond, Cowper, &c. proceeded from an affectation of sensibility? We must conclude his to be a very slight acquaintance with Mel-

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pomene

poemene who is not aware that the most exquisite and affecting pieces have been written under the immediate pressure of the severest anxiety.

Moore, speaking of the operation of sorrow on a poetic mind, observes,

——— that broken heart
Which, like the plants that throw
Their fragrance from the wounded part,
Breathes sweetness out of woe.

But it is too much to waste argument and example (both which might be extended through pages,) on such a writer, in behalf of the great bard, whose free and manly spirit will gain him as much admiration from the discerning and generous, as his inimitable works will from all those who have any taste for what is elegant, harmonious, pathetic, forcible, or commanding, in poetry. A. B.

Canterbury; Sept. 2, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following pathetic narrative is extracted from "The History of the Inquisition, abridged from the elaborate work of Philip Limborch;" a work of which the great John Locke said, "that it was fit to be translated into the vulgar language of every nation, that all might understand the anti-christian practices of that execrable court."

An Account of the Proceedings of the Court of Inquisition at Lisbon, against Elizabeth Vaseonellos, an English Woman.

Elizabeth Vaseonellos, now in the city of Lisbon, doth, on the 10th of December, Anno 1706, in the presence of John Milner, esq. her Majesty's consul-general of Portugal, and Joseph Willcocks, minister of the English factory at Lisbon, declare and testify,—That she was born at Arlington, in the county of Devon, and a daughter of John Chester, esq.; bred up in the Church of England; and, in the eleventh year of her age, her uncle, David Morgan, of Cork, intending to go and settle in Jamaica as a physician, by her father's consent, he having several children, took her with him to provide for her.

In 1685 they went in an English ship, and near the island they were attacked by two Turkish ships; in the fight her uncle was killed, but the ship got clear into Madeira, and she, though left destitute, was entertained by Mr. Bedford, a merchant, with whom, and other English, she lived as a servant till 1696; in that year she was married, by the chaplain of an English man-of-war, to Cordoza de Vasconellos, a physician of that island, and lived with him

eight years, and never in the least conformed to the Romish church.

In 1704, her husband having gone on a voyage to Brazil, she fell dangerously ill, and, being light-headed, a priest gave her the Sacrament, as she was told afterwards, for she remembered nothing of it. It pleased God she recovered, and then they told her she had changed her religion, and must conform to the Romish church, which she denied, and refused to conform; and thereupon, by the bishop of that island, she was imprisoned nine months, and then sent prisoner to the inquisition at Lisbon, where she arrived the 19th of December, 1705. The secretary of the house took her effects, in all above 500l. sterling; she was then sworn, that that was all she was worth; and then put into a straight dark room, about five feet square, and there kept nine months and fifteen days.

That the first nine days she had only bread and water, and a wet straw bed to lie on. On the ninth day, being examined, she owned herself a Protestant, and would so continue; she was told, she had conformed to the Romish church, and must persist in it or burn; she was then remanded to her room, and, after a month's time, brought out again; and, persisting in her answer as to her religion, they bound her hands behind her, stripped her back naked, and lashed her with a whip of knotted cords a considerable time; and told her afterwards, that she must kneel down to the court, and give thanks for their merciful usage of her; which she positively refused to do.

After fifteen days she was again brought forth and examined; and, a crucifix being set before her, she was commanded to bow down to it and worship it, which she refused to do; they told her that she must expect to be condemned to the flames, and be burnt with the Jews at the next *auto de fe*, which was nigh at hand. Upon this she was remanded to her prison again for thirty days; and, being then brought out, a red-hot iron was got ready, and brought to her in a chaffing dish of burning coals; and, her breast being laid open, the executioner, with one end of the red-hot iron, which was about the bigness of a large seal, burnt her to the bone in three several places, on the right side, one hard by the other; and then sent her to her prison, without any plaster, or other application, to heal the sores, which were very painful to her.

A month after this she had another severe whipping, as before; and in the beginning of August she was brought before the Table, a great number of inquisitors being present, and was questioned whether she would profess the Romish religion or burn? She replied, she had always been a Protestant, and was a subject of the Queen of England, who was able to protect her, and

she doubted not would do it, were her condition known to the English residing in Lisbon; but, as she knew nothing of that, her resolution was to continue a Protestant, though she were to burn for it. To this they answered, that her being the Queen of England's subject signified nothing in the dominions of the King of Portugal; that the English residing in Lisbon were heretics, and would certainly be damned; and that it was the mercy of that tribunal to endeavour to rescue her out of the flames of hell; but, if her resolution were to burn rather than profess the Romish religion, they would give her a trial of it before hand: accordingly the officers were ordered to seat her in a fixed chair, and to bind her arms and her legs, that she could make no resistance nor motion, and the physician being placed by her, to direct the court how far they might torture her without hazard of her life, her left foot was made bare, and an iron slipper, red-hot, being immediately brought in, her foot was fastened into it, which continued on, burning her to the bone, till such time as, by extremity of pain, she fainted away; and, the physician declaring her life was in danger, they took it off, and ordered her again to prison.

On the 19th of August she was again brought out, and whipped after a cruel manner, and her back was all over torn; and being threatened with more and greater tortures, and, on the other hand, being promised to be set at liberty if she would subscribe such a paper as they should give her, though she could have undergone death, yet not being able to endure a life of so much misery, she consented to subscribe as they would have her; and accordingly, as they directed, wrote at the bottom of a large paper, which contained she knew not what; after which they advised her to avoid the company of all English heretics; and, not restoring to her any thing of all the plate, goods, or money, she brought in with her, and engaging her by oath to keep secret all that had been done to her, turned her out of doors, destitute of all relief, but what she received from the help and compassion of charitable Christians.

The above-said Elizabeth Vasconellos did solemnly affirm and declare the above written deposition to be true, the day and year above written. JOHN MILNE.

JOSEPH WILCOCKS.

Lisbon; Jan. 8, 1707, N.S.

A copy, examined from the original by, J. BLISSE.

The above *unholy tribunal, and cruel piece of legitimacy*, is restored, with all its horrors and ramifications, in the dominions of our worthy ally the King of Spain, by a decree dated in July 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE advantages of education are well understood in this country, and effectual means are using in every part of the empire to impart the blessing to all. But, while the poorer classes are thus wisely provided for, the manner in which education is acquired by those in the middle ranks of life is overlooked. It is almost proverbial that any one is fit for a schoolmaster; and, indeed, the great number of dunces who fill that office, shows that parents are contented to let any one superintend the instruction of their children. The charge of teaching children has long been regarded as laborious drudgery; and those who professed themselves ready to undertake it have generally been indiscriminately supported. Few persons are aware of the total incompetency of the majority of the present schoolmasters of the country. I know men, who have long been at the head of what are termed respectable academies, who are ignorant of the very elements of grammatical knowledge; they can write a good hand, and perform some operations in common arithmetic; but are as ill qualified for the important office of educating youth, as a private soldier, who is a good swordsman, is unfit to command an army.

Too many parents are satisfied with the mere externals of education; and, if their sons make tolerable progress in penmanship, and can read a paragraph in a newspaper correctly, they are satisfied, and make no enquiry as to what cultivation has been bestowed on their minds; and too frequently the moral qualifications of the master are thought not worth consideration. The superficial method of instruction has enabled many blockheads to establish schools, and has brought the profession into disrepute.

It is common to hear parents speak degradingly of school-masters in the presence of their children; is, then, the formation of the minds of the rising race a charge of no weight or importance?—Rules are enforced to secure the respectability of other professions, why not of school-keeping? No untutored booby can intrude into the profession of law or physic; why then are not regulations established and sanctioned by the legislature to ensure the fitness of men, who engage to educate the youth of the nation?

To a thinking mind, the internal regulation

regulation of most of our boarding-schools, or rather boarding-houses, presents an odious spectacle. A tyrant, ignorant of the very terms—moral and intellectual education, and who regards his pupils as so many machines of flesh and blood, to be kept in due movement by means of force, rules with stupid barbarity over a company of rational beings. Sometimes a boy of good moral deportment, and of a mild temper, is severely whipped for the trifling fault of drawing a stroke with a pen at a wrong angle! No distinction of faults is observed; he who accidentally disturbs the silence of the school by dropping his slate, or who soils his writing-book with one drop of ink, is put on the same level with a boy who is a swearer, a liar, or a thief; both are punished alike! The same indecent chastisement is inflicted for all offences, till at length the minds of the pupils become insensible to shame, and, from being obedient affectionate children, they are converted into obstinate and headstrong youths. The moral tone of their minds is obliterated, and they enter on the world almost incapable of distinguishing between the odiousness of vice and the beauty of virtue.

The evil of unlearned persons assuming the office of teachers, has increased

during the last century in an astonishing degree; and, were the Spectator living, he might find some scores of masters resembling those whose character he has given in No. 313 of his paper.

July 27.

Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is reported that the celebrated Professor Porson, some years ago, required a demonstration of the following theorem, in the Combination Room of Trinity-College, Cambridge. I do not entertain the least doubt that the proposition has, before this time, been repeatedly demonstrated in that learned University; there are, however, many mathematicians in England who have derived their knowledge from private tuition, unassisted by collegiate education; to such, perhaps, the theorem of this wonderful man may prove acceptable; it is therefore at your service, with the accompanying demonstration.

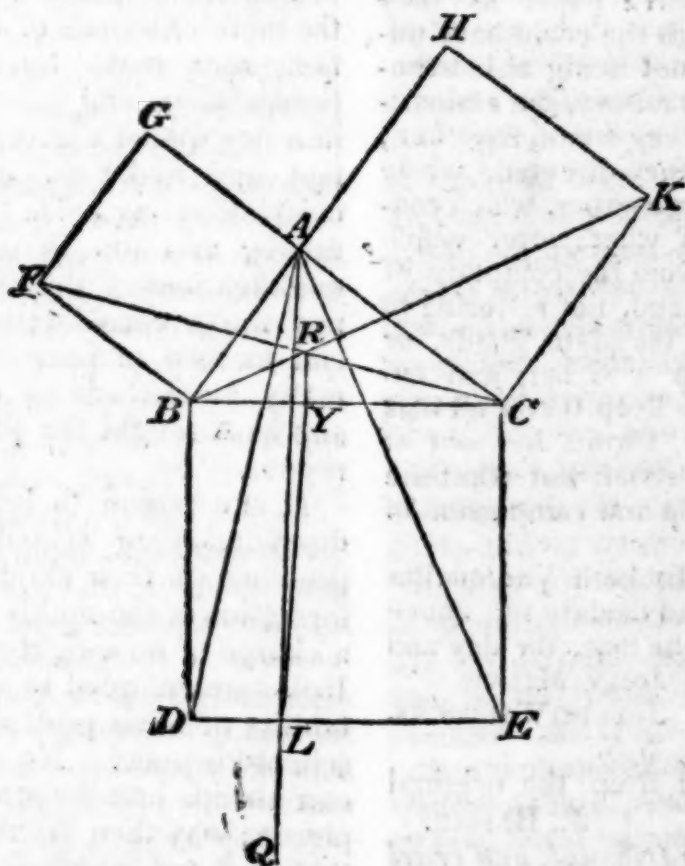
Kendal; Nov. 2.

J. GOUGH.

Proposition Theorem.

In Simson's Elements of Euclid, diagram to prop. xlvii. book 1st, the lines AL , H , and BK , intersect in all cases in one point: required the demonstration.

Demonstration.



The angle CBF is greater than a right angle, therefore the angle FCB is less than a right angle (Euclid xxxii. book 1st); for the same reason the angle CBK is less than a right angle; therefore CF and BK

intersect (axiom xii. 1).—Let them meet in R , and, if AL do not pass through R , draw RY parallel to AL , meeting BC at right angles, in Y join YL , and produce AL to Q . The triangles FBC , ABD , are

are similar by Euclid's demonstration, and the angle BCF equals the angle BDA ; but, because AL and DB are parallel, the angle BDA equals the angle DAL (xxix. 1), and DAL equals RCY . But the angles ALD , RYC , are equal by construction; therefore $DL : LA :: RY : CY$ (iv. 6); and the rectangle DL, CY , equals the rectangle AL, RY (xvi. 6); for the same reason, the rectangle EL, BY , equals the rectangle AL, RY ; therefore, $DL : EL :: BC : CY$ (xiv. 6), hence $DE : EL :: BC : CY$ (xviii. 5), but DE equals BC (xxxiv. 1), wherefore EL equals CY ; but EL and CY are also parallel by construct.; therefore YL and EC are parallel (xxxiii. 1); but the angle CEL is right by construct. therefore LYC is right (xxxiv. 1), and RYC is right by construct.; therefore LY and YR are in the same straight line (xiv. 1); but LA is parallel to CE by construct. therefore QLE equals a right angle, and also RLE equals a right angle, and QLE, RLE , equal two right angles; hence QL and LR are in the same right line (xiv. 1), but QL, LA , are in the same right line by construct.; therefore QR, QA , have a common segment, QL , which is impossible (xi. 1); therefore QA passes through R .
Q. E. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the causes which have tended to enlarge the boundaries of science, and promote the general diffusion of knowledge, the rapid circulation of periodical publications claim a distinguished rank. Every department of the arts and sciences is indebted to this source for the discovery and promulgation of valuable facts, and the detection and correction of numerous errors. The peculiar advantages the periodical press possesses over other vehicles of intelligence, and which prove its claims on public patronage, are—

1st. The superior facility it affords a writer to communicate his thoughts to the world; an opportunity is thus given to individuals to make known their discoveries, and to offer their observations, which otherwise must inevitably have remained latent. It is not the reader only who is thus benefitted, but the powers of the writer are called forth; and, to correct his ideas, and to embellish his communication, he is induced to refer to books, which might have been neglected, or, if opened, read in a cursory manner, without reflection: he now studies their contents, and, examining the arguments of the author with attention, renders the ideas in some degree his

own. A spirit of investigation is excited, and a stimulus is given to intellectual exertion, in order to appear before the public with credit.

2d. The more extensive circulation that a person may obtain for his sentiments, by inserting them in a periodical work, than he could easily obtain by any other medium, has been justly noticed by Dr. Johnson, in a passage you have judiciously selected for your motto. A third instance is in its allowing a correspondent to express himself with energetic brevity: he is not tempted to spin out his arguments, and dilute his ideas with a tedious circumlocution, in order "to make a book;"—a fault frequently, and with too much justice, complained of in monographic publications.

The validity of these remarks is now sufficiently acknowledged, and the increased number of periodical journals is commensurate with the improvement of the times, and proves that their utility is duly appreciated and encouraged by an enlightened and discerning public. The motion of literature is constantly progressive; and many of the valuable additions, daily augmenting its stores, are brought into light by the various works of this nature. Who will deny that the present advanced state of chemistry has been greatly owing to this source. In medicine, the complete renovation that has taken place may be greatly attributed to the same cause. By this powerful literary engine, the vague theories and absurd hypotheses of the ancients have been overturned, and the science of medicine, enriched by an invaluable mass of practical information, has been constructed on rational and consistent principles. Although it does not seem to have entered into the calculations of statistical writers, I think that to the advancement of medicine as a science, and the greater superiority of the modern *Æsculapii*, together with the more general practice of vaccination, may be justly assigned the considerable increase in the population of this kingdom, during a period when a war, unparalleled in sanguinary destruction of human life, made incessant demands on its most efficient inhabitants.

It has been urged that periodical works too often contain the undigested observations of inexperienced writers: in a great variety of correspondents, there must inevitably and necessarily be different gradations of merit; but of its injustice, as a general maxim, the pages of

of the Monthly Magazine will bear satisfactory and decisive proof.

It is not in the arts and sciences alone that the advantages of a periodical press are perceptible—but in political and civil affairs its effects are equally beneficial; it keeps a check on the conduct of the ruling authorities, and, by preventing the tyrannical exercise of power, and the intolerant principles of religious persecution, becomes the guardian of the common weal. It is indeed true that it

has frequently been disgraced and polluted by being made the instrument of spreading the anti-social sentiments of the advocates of war; but here—

“Una manus vulnus opemque feret.”

Ovid. *Remedia Amoris*.

And the same weapon has been effectually exerted against their baneful operation, and an antidote provided by the champions of truth and justice.

EDWARD HATFIELD,

Great New-street, Gough-square.

CORNUCOPIA.

WAR.

TESTIMONY of the pious Bishop Taylor, chaplain to King Charles the First, with respect to war:—“As contrary as cruelty is to mercy, tyranny to charity, so is war and bloodshed to the meekness and gentleness of the Christian religion. I had often thought (says he) of the prophecy, *that in the Gospel, our swords shall be turned into ploughshares, and our spears into pruning hooks*. I knew that no tittle spoken by God's spirit could return unperformed and ineffectual; and I was certain, that such was the excellency of Christ's doctrine, that, if men would obey it, Christians should never war one against another.”

ALICE PIERCE.

The mistress of Edward III. was, in the latter end of his reign, so impudent, and presumed so much on the favor of him whose heart she had subdued, that she herself would sit in courts of justice to effect her own purposes; and at a Parliament in the 50th of his reign, at her suit, she caused Sir Peter de la Mare (late speaker in a Parliament, who had exhibited complaint against her,) to be committed to perpetual imprisonment at Nottingham.

RINGS.

The wearing of rings is very ancient; it was prohibited in Rome to all mechanics and men of mean condition to wear rings of gold; so that, granting a license for any person to wear a ring, was as much as to make him a gentleman. The usage of sealing with rings is also of great antiquity.

NAPOLÉON AND WIELAND.

In the autumn of 1808, some of the Princes, then assembled at the congress of Erfurt, came for a few days to visit the court of Weimar, and, among them, Napoleon. He was accompanied by a troop of French players, who borrowed

the theatre, and on the 6th October exhibited in it Voltaire's *Death of Cæsar*. Wieland went to see this tragedy, in which Talma was to perform, and sat as usual in a private side-box of the second tier, reserved for the ducal family, to which he had been attached as preceptor. Napoleon observed him there, and enquired who was the venerable old man with the black velvet calotte: this was the usual costume of Wieland, who, not liking to wear a wig, and being exposed by the baldness of his crown to colds of the head, had adopted a circular cap resembling that of the catholic priests. After having been informed by the Prince Primate that this was Wieland, Napoleon signified a wish to see him after the play; and Wieland, accordingly, was ushered to the ball-room, which was to be the next place of rendezvous. In one of Wieland's letters the following account is given of the interview.

“I had not been many minutes there before Napoleon came across the room toward us; the Duchess then presented me to him regularly, and he addressed me affably, with some words of compliment, looking me steadily in the eye. Few mortals have appeared to me so rapidly to see through a man at a glance: he instantly perceived that, notwithstanding my celebrity, I was a plain, unassuming old man; and, as he seemed desirous of making for ever a good impression upon me, he at once assumed the form best adapted to attain his end. I never saw a man in appearance calmer, plainer, milder, or more unassuming. No trace about him of the consciousness that he was a great monarch. He talked to me like an old acquaintance with his equal; and, what was very rare with him, chatted with me, exclusively, an entire hour and half, to the great surprise of all present. At length,

length, about midnight, I began to feel inconvenience from standing so long, and took the liberty of requesting his Majesty's permission to withdraw. 'Allez donc,' said he, in a very friendly tone, 'bon soir.'"

"The more remarkable traits of our interview were these:—The previous play having drawn our conversation upon Julius Cæsar, Napoleon observed, 'that he was one of the greatest characters in universal history; and indeed,' added he, 'would have been, without exception, the greatest, but for one blunder.' I was about to enquire to what anecdote he alluded, when he seemed to read the question in my eye, and continued: 'Cæsar knew the men who wanted to get rid of him, and he ought to have been rid of them first.' If Napoleon could have read all that passed in my inner mind, he would have perceived me saying—Such a blunder will never be laid to your charge.

"From Cæsar our conversation turned to the Romans; he praised warmly their military and their political system. The Greeks, on the contrary, seemed to stand low in his opinion. 'The eternal scuffle between their little Republics was not formed (he said,) to evolve any thing great. But the Romans were always intent on grand purposes, and thus created the mighty Colossus which bestrode the world.' I pleaded for the art and literature of the Greeks; he treated both with contempt, and said, 'they only served to dispute about.' He preferred Ossian to Homer. In poetry, he professed to value only the sublime and energetic and pathetic writers, especially the tragic poets; but, of Ariosto, he spoke in some such terms as Cardinal Hippolito of Este did; not aware, however, I think, that in this he was giving me a box on the ear. For any thing humorous, he seemed to have no liking; and, notwithstanding the flattering friendliness of his apparent manner, he repeatedly struck me as if cast from bronze.

"At length, however, he had put me so much at my ease, that I asked him how it came about that the public worship, which he had reformed in France, had not been rendered more philosophic and more on par with the spirit of the times. 'My dear Wieland, (he replied,) worship is not made for philosophers; they neither believe in me nor my priesthood. As for those who do believe, you cannot give them, or leave them, won-

ders enow. If I had to make a religion for philosophers, it should be just the reverse.' In this tone the conversation went on for some time, and Bonaparte professed so much scepticism, as to question whether Jesus Christ had ever existed. This (adds Wieland,) is very quotidian scepticism; and in his free-thinking I saw nothing to admire, but the openness with which he exposed it."

Bonaparte sent shortly afterwards to Wieland a brevet of admission into his legion of honor.

LE DESPENCER.

Hugh Lord Le Despencer, who had the title of Earl of Gloucester, and was executed for high treason, at his death was possessed of no less than 59 lordships, in sundry counties; 28,000 sheep; 1000 oxen and steers; 1,200 kine, with their calves; 40 mares, with their colts of two years; 160 drawing horses; 2000 hogs; 3000 bullocks; 40 tuns of wine; 600 bacons; 80 carcasses of Martinmas beef; and 600 muttons: in his larder were 10 tuns of cyder; he also left armour, plate, jewels, and ready money, better than 10,000*l.*; 36 sacks of wool, and a library of books.

ANCIENT HOSPITALITY.

Richard de Berry, Bishop of Durham, in the reign of Edward III. had every week eight quarters of wheat made into bread for the poor, besides his alms dishes, fragments of his house, and great sums of money bestowed by him in his journeys. West, Bishop of Ely, in 1552, daily fed 200 poor people at his gates, and the Lord Cromwell usually the same number. Edward, Earl of Derby, fed upwards of sixty aged poor, besides all comers, thrice a week; and furnished on Good Friday 2,700 people with meat, drink, and money; others were equally liberal.

Robert Winchelsea gave every Friday and Saturday, unto every beggar that came to his door, a loaf of bread of a farthing price; (Stowe says, a loaf of bread sufficient for the day;) in time of dearth there were usually 5000, in a plentiful time 4000, loaves distributed. The dole now distributed at Lambethgate, consists of fifteen quartern loaves, nine stone of beef, and five shillings worth of halfpence. These are divided into three equal portions, and distributed every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, among thirty poor parishioners at Lambeth. The beef is made into broth, thickened with oatmeal, divided into ten equal shares, and is distributed with half a loaf, a pitcher of broth,

broth, and two-pence, to persons who are relieved in rotation.

ELECTION OF THE POPE.

The election of the Pope was not anciently good without the confirmation of the Emperor; and in all their bulls and grants the date was, such a one our Lord the Emperor reigning. Thus they continued till the empire was translated from the successors of Charles to the Princes of Germany; none of whom

being so powerful as a monarch of France; the Pope took from the Emperor the power of confirming the newly elected Pope, and from the Romans the double power they had of electing the Emperors, (which was given by Gregory to certain German Princes;) and of electing the Pope of Rome, which was given to the cardinals by the favor of the Emperor, Henry the Second.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT CAVE IN WARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, IN A LETTER FROM DR. NAHUM WARD, DATED AT MARIETTA (OHIO), APRIL 4, 1816.

The country for a considerable distance round the cave is not mountainous, yet broken and rolling. It was seven in the evening when I reached the hospitable mansion of Mr. Miller (the overseer of Messrs. Wilkins and Gratz, in whose land the cave opens), who met me at the gate, and, as he anticipated my object, bade me welcome to all his house afforded.

During the evening, Mr. Miller made arrangements for my visiting the cave next morning, by procuring me two guides, lamps, &c. I could hardly rest during the night, so much had my curiosity been excited by my host's account of the "regular confusions" in this subterraneous world.

At eight in the morning I left the house, in company with my guides, taking with us two large lamps, a compass, and something for refreshments; and entered the cave about sixty rods from the house, down through a pit forty feet deep, and one hundred and twenty in circumference, at the bottom of which is a fine spring of water. When at the bottom of this pit, you are at the entrance of the cave, which opens to the north, and is from forty to fifty feet high, and about thirty in width, for upwards of forty rods, when it is not more than ten feet wide and five feet high. However, this continues but a short distance, when it expands to thirty or forty feet in width, and is about twenty in height for about one mile, until you come to the First Hoppers, where salt-petre is manufactured. Thence it is about forty feet in width and sixty in height to the Second Hoppers, two miles from the entrance. The loose limestone has been laid up into handsome walls, on either side, al-

most the whole distance from the entrance to the Second Hoppers. The road is hard, and as smooth as a flag pavement. The walls of the cavern are perpendicular in every passage that I traversed; the arches are regular in every part, and have bid defiance even to earthquakes. One of my guides informed me, he was at the Second Hoppers, in 1812, with several workmen, when those heavy shocks came on, which were so severely felt in this country. He said, that about five minutes before the shock, a heavy rumbling noise was heard coming out of the cave like a mighty wind: that, when that ceased, the rocks cracked, and all appeared to be going in a moment to final destruction. However, no one was injured, although large rocks fell in some parts of the cave.

As you advance into the cave, the avenue leads from the Second Hoppers, west, one mile; then S. W. to the "chief city," which is six miles from the entrance. This avenue is from sixty to one hundred feet in height, and about the same in width, the whole distance, after you leave the Second Hoppers, until you come to the cross roads, or chief city, and is nearly upon a level; the floor or bottom being covered with loose lime-stone and salt-petre earth. When I reached this immense area (chief city), which contains upwards of eight acres, without a single pillar to support the arch, which is entire over the whole, I was struck dumb with astonishment.

I can give you but a faint idea of this chief city.—Nothing under heaven can be more sublime and grand than this place, covered with one solid arch at least one hundred feet high, and to all appearance entire.

After entering the chief city, I perceived five large avenues leading out of it, from sixty to one hundred feet in width, and from forty to eighty in height. The

The walls (all of stone) are arched, and are from forty to eighty feet perpendicular height, before the arch commences.

The first which I traversed, after cutting arrows on the stones under our feet, pointing to the mouth of the cave (in fact, we did this at the entrance of every avenue, that we should not be at any loss for the way out on our return), was one that led us in a southerly direction for more than two miles. We then left it and took another, that led us east, then north, for more than two miles further; and at last, in our windings, were brought out by another avenue into the chief city again, after traversing different avenues for more than five miles.

We rested ourselves for a few minutes on some limestone slabs near the centre of this gloomy area, and after having refreshed us and trimmed our lamps, we took our departure a second time, through an avenue almost north, and parallel with the avenue leading from the chief city to the mouth of the cave, which we continued for upwards of two miles, when we entered the second city. This is covered with one arch, nearly two hundred feet high in the centre, and very similar to the chief city, except in the number of avenues leading from it—this having but two.

We passed through it over a very considerable rise in the centre, and descended through an avenue which bore to the east, about three hundred rods, when we came upon a third area, about one hundred feet square, and fifty in height, which had a pure and delightful stream of water issuing from the side of the wall about thirty feet high, and which fell upon some broken stone, and was afterwards entirely lost to our view. After passing this beautiful sheet of water a few yards, we came to the end of this passage.

We then returned about one hundred yards, and entered a small avenue (over a considerable mass of stone) to our right, which carried us south, through an uncommonly black avenue, something more than a mile, when we ascended a very steep hill about sixty yards, which carried us within the walls of the fourth city, which is not inferior to the second, having an arch that covers at least six acres. In this last avenue, the further end of which must be four miles from the chief city, and ten from the mouth of the cave, are upwards of twenty large piles of salt-petre earth on

one side of the avenue, and broken limestone heaped up on the other, evidently the work of human hands.

I had expected from the course of my needle, that this avenue would have carried us round to the chief city; but was sadly disappointed when I found the end a few hundred yards from the fourth city, which caused us to retrace our steps; and, not having been so particular in marking the entrances of the different avenues as I ought, we were very much bewildered, and once completely lost for fifteen or twenty minutes.

At length we found our way, and, weary and faint, entered the chief city at ten at night; however, as much fatigued as I was, I determined to explore the cave as long as my lights held out.

We now entered the fifth and last avenue from the chief city, which carried us south-east about nine hundred yards, when we entered the fifth city, whose arch covers upwards of four acres of level ground strewn with broken limestone. Fire-beds of uncommon size, with brands of cane lying around them, are interspersed throughout this city. We crossed over to the opposite side, and entered an avenue that carried us east about two hundred and fifty rods, when, finding nothing interesting in this passage, we turned back, and crossed a massy pile of stone in the mouth of a large avenue, which I noticed, but a few yards from this last mentioned city, as I came out of it. After some difficulty in passing over this mass of limestone, we entered a large avenue, whose walls were the most perfect of any that we saw, running almost due south for five hundred rods, and very level and straight, with an elegant arch. When at the end of this avenue, and while I was sketching a plan of the cave, one of my guides, who had been some time groping among the broken stone, called out, requesting me to follow him.

I gathered up my papers and compass, and after giving my guide, who sat with me, orders to remain where he was until we returned, and moreover to keep his lamp in good order. I followed after the first, who had entered a vertical passage just large enough to admit his body. We continued to step from one stone to another, until at last, after much difficulty from the smallness of the passage, which is about forty feet in height, we entered upon the side of a chamber,

at least 1800 feet in circumference, and whose arch is about 150 feet high in the centre. After having marked arrows (pointing downwards) upon the slab-stones around the little passage through which we had ascended, we walked forward nearly to the centre of this area.

It was past midnight when I entered this chamber of eternal darkness, "where all things are hush'd, and Nature's self lies dead." I must acknowledge I felt a shivering horror at my situation, when I looked back upon the different avenues through which I had passed since I entered the cave at eight in the morning; and at that "time of night, when church-yards groan," to be buried several miles in the dark recesses of this awful cavern—the grave perhaps of thousands of human beings—gave me no very pleasant sensations. With the guide who was now with me I took the only avenue leading from this chamber, and traversed it for the distance of a mile in a southerly direction, when my lamps forbade my going further, as they were nearly exhausted. The avenue, or passage, was as large as any that we had entered, and how far we might have travelled had our lights held out, is unknown. It is supposed by all who have any knowledge of this cave, that Green River, a stream navigable several hundred miles, passes over three branches of this cave.

It was nearly one o'clock at night when we descended "the passage of the chimney," as it is called, to the guide whom I left seated on the rocks. He was quite alarmed at our long absence, and was heard by us a long time before we reached the passage to descend to him, halloing with all his might, fearing we had lost our track in the ruins above.

Very near the vertical passage, and not far from where I had left my guide sitting, I found some very beautiful specimens of soda, which I brought out with me.

We returned over piles of salt-petre earth, and fire-beds, out of one avenue into another, until at last, with great fatigue and a dim light, we entered the walls of the chief city, where, for the last time, we trimmed our lamps, and entered the spacious avenue that carried us to the Second Hoppers.

I found, when in the last mentioned large avenue or upper chamber, many curiosities, such as glauber salts, Epsom salts, flint, yellow ochre, spar of different kinds, and some petrifications, which I

brought out, together with the mummy which was found at the Second Hoppers. We happily arrived at the mouth of the cave about three in the morning, nearly exhausted and worn down with nineteen hours continued fatigue.

I was near fainting on leaving the cave and inhaling the vapid air of the atmosphere, after having so long breathed the pure air which is occasioned by the nitre of the cave. The pulse beat stronger when in the cave, but not so fast as when upon the surface.

I have described to you hardly one half of the cave, as the avenues between the mouth of the cave and the Second Hoppers have not been named. There is a passage in the main avenue, about sixty rods from the entrance, like that of a trap-door. By sliding aside a large flat stone, you can descend sixteen or eighteen feet in a very narrow defile, where the passage comes upon a level, and winds about in such a manner as to pass under the main passage without having any communication with it, and at last opens into the main cave by two large passages just beyond the Second Hoppers. It is called the "glauber salt room," from salts of that kind being found there. There is also the sick-room, the bat-room, and the flint-room, all of which are large, and some of them quite long. The last that I shall mention is, a very winding avenue, which branches off at the Second Hoppers, and runs west and south-west, for more than two miles. This is called the "haunted chamber," from the echo of the sound made in it. The arch of this avenue is very beautifully incrustated with limestone spar; and in many places the columns of spar are truly elegant, extending from the ceiling to the floor. I discovered in this avenue a very high dome, in or near the centre of the arch, apparently fifty feet high, hung in rich drapery, festooned in the most fanciful manner, for six or eight feet from the hangings, and in colours the most rich and brilliant.

The columns of spar and the stalactites in this chamber are extremely romantic in their appearance, with the reflection of one or two lights. There is a cellar formed of this spar, called, "Wilkins' armed chair," which is very large, and stands in the centre of the avenue, and is encircled with many smaller ones. Columns of spar, fluted and studded with knobs of spar and stalactites; drapery of various colours superbly festooned, and hung in the most graceful manner, are shown

shown with the greatest brilliancy from the reflection of lamps.

A part of the "haunted chamber," is directly over the bat-room, which passes under the "haunted chamber," without having any connection with it. My guide led me into a very narrow defile on the left side of this chamber, and about one hundred yards from "Wilkins' armed chair," over the side of a smooth limestone rock, ten or twelve feet, which we passed with much precaution; for, had we slipped from our hold, we had gone to "that bourne whence no traveller returns," if I may judge from a cataract of water, whose dismal sound we heard at a very considerable distance in this pit, and nearly under us. However, we crossed in safety, clinging fast to the wall, and winding down under the "haunted chamber," and through a very narrow passage for thirty or forty yards, when our course was west, and the passage twenty or thirty feet in width, and from ten to eighteen high, for more than a mile. The air was pure and delightful in this as well as in other parts of the cave. At the further part of this avenue we came upon a reservoir of water, very clear, and delightful to the taste, apparently having neither inlet nor outlet.

Within a few yards of this reservoir of water, on the right hand of the cave, there is an avenue which leads to the north west. We had entered it but about forty feet, when we came to several columns of the most brilliant spar, sixty or seventy feet in height, and almost perpendicular, which stand in basins of water, that comes trickling down their sides, then-passes off silently from the basins, and enters the cavities of stone without being seen again. These columns of spar, and the basins they rest in, for splendour and beauty, surpass every similar work of art I ever saw. We passed by these columns, and entered a small but beautiful chamber, whose walls were about twenty feet apart, and the arch not more than seven high, white as white-wash would have made it; the floor was level as far as I explored it, which was not a great distance, as I found many pit-holes in my path that appeared to have been lately sunk, and which induced me to return.

We returned by the beautiful pool of water, which is called the "Pool of Clitorius," after the "Fons Clitorius" of the classics, which was so pure and delightful to the taste, that after drinking of it a person had no longer a taste for

wine. On our way back to the narrow defile, I had some difficulty in keeping my lights, for the bats were so numerous and continually in our faces, that it was next to impossible to get along in safety. I brought this trouble on myself by my own want of forethought; for, as we were moving on, I noticed a large number of these bats hanging by their hind legs to the arch, which was not above twelve inches higher than my head. I took my cane and gave a sweep the whole length of it, when down they fell; but soon, like so many imps, they tormented us until we reached the narrow defile, when they left us. We returned by "Wilkins' arm-chair," and back to the Second Hoppers.

It was at this place I found the mummy which I before alluded to, where it had been placed by Mr. Wilkins, from another cave, for preservation. It is a female, about six feet in height, and so perfectly dried as to weigh but twenty pounds when I found it—the hair on the back part of the head is rather short, and of a sandy hue—the top of the head is bald—the eyes are sunk into the head—the nose, or that part which is cartilaginous, is dried down to the bones of the face—the lips are dried away, and discovered a fine set of teeth, white as ivory. The hands and feet are perfect even to the nails, and very delicate, like those of a young person; but the teeth are worn as much as a person's at the age of fifty.

She must have been some personage of high distinction, if we may judge from the order in which she was buried. Mr. Wilkins informed me she was first found by some labourers, while digging saltpetre earth in a part of the cave about three miles from the entrance, buried eight feet deep between four limestone slabs, and in the posture she is exhibited in the drawing I sent you. [Seated, the knees brought close to the body, which is erect, the hands clasped and laid upon the stomach, the head upright.]—She was muffled up, and covered with a number of garments made of a species of wild hemp and the bark of a willow, which formerly grew in Kentucky. The cloth is of a curious texture and fabric, made up in the form of blankets or winding sheets, with very handsome borders. Bags of different sizes were found by her side, made of the same cloth, in which were deposited her jewels, beads, trinkets, and implements of industry, all which are very great curiosities, being different from any thing

of the Indian kind ever exhibited in this country. Among the articles was a musical instrument, made in two pieces, of cane, put together something like the double flageolet, and curiously interwoven with elegant feathers; she had likewise by her a bowl of uncommon workmanship, and a vandyke made of feathers, very beautiful.

My friend, Mr. Wilkins, gave me the mummy, which I brought away, together with her apparel, jewels, music, &c."

ROBERT FULTON,

(*The Inventor of Steam-Boats.*)

Mr. Fulton was born in Pennsylvania, and in the commencement of his life intended to pursue the profession of painting, which he studied under Mr. West: but, not possessing the kind of talent suited to attain distinction in this pursuit, he wisely renounced it; and devoted himself to the science of civil engineering. This he pursued with great ardour, and under great advantages for many years, in France and England. In the latter country he published a very elegant work on a new mode of navigating canals with small boats, and doing without locks, by having the boats taken from one level to another, by means of inclined planes. This system never met with much encouragement; and General Andreossi, in his History of the Canal of Languedoc, considers it as a retrograde movement to the infancy of the art. He introduced into Paris, in the year 1800, panoramas, for which he obtained a patent of importation, which was a lucrative enterprise, undertaken in conjunction with the late Mr. Barlow. It was curious, that though this admirable mode of representing extensive subjects had been for so many years known in England, and even in this country, it was not only unknown in France, but the artists and philosophers were perfectly incredulous about the effect; though, when they saw it, they were extremely delighted, and these representations have since become very numerous. In France he first took up his scheme of submarine navigation, for the purpose of destroying ships of war. He pursued this idea pertinaciously for many years, and the only result was the production of a very curious, but nearly useless machine. The French government refused to purchase it: the English government, however, entered into the scheme. A vessel was blown up in the Downs, in presence of

Mr. Pitt, Sir Sidney Smith, and others; the expense of these experiments was considerable, and they gave Mr. Fulton, besides a pension, 800 pounds sterling, for which his name was in the Red Book; though it was said, that he commuted this pension, for the sum of 10,000 pounds. It was partly through the friendship of Lord Stanhope, during the ministry of Lord Sidmouth, that these transactions occurred. After this he came back to his own country, convinced of the importance of this Nautilus, Catamaran, or Torpedo, invention; it bore these names, in the order they stand, in France, England, and the United States. He did not meet with much success in this plan here. He was engaged in what may be considered a branch of it at the time of his death, which was owing in part to the great exertions he made in getting the steam frigate in readiness. The eventual success of this vessel may be doubtful, but there are many experienced men who are sanguine in the belief, that it will produce a most important epoch in the system of defence for bays and harbours, and in some degree prevent an anchoring blockade. Certainly, a ball-proof battery, firing red-hot 32-pound balls, with the power of advancing or receding at pleasure, independent of wind or tide, at the rate of six or seven miles an hour, is a formidable engine, and differing in many respects from any at present known. But Mr. Fulton's greatest service to his country and the world, is the improvement, which, when we consider its effects, we may style magnificent, of navigating rivers and lakes by the power of steam. In this country, where rivers and inland waters are of such immense extent, the advantages can be hardly realized in calculation. Many of the western rivers were before only of use for descent, they were never remounted. Now they are navigated against the current to their source. The *facilis descensus* was given by nature; the *revocare gradum* is owing to Mr. Fulton. He received a very large income from these boats, but all his receipts were devoted to carry his plans more widely into effect. There perhaps never existed a man with more enthusiastic ardour or more extensive views for the internal improvement of his country. The death of such a character in the midst of his career, at the early age of forty-six, is a severe public loss.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE TOMB OF COLLINS, IN CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

HERE Collins sleeps, whose tender breast
 With Pity's softest touch was bless'd ;
 Bless'd with those joys that only spring
 When Pity stoops her balmy wing,
 And from the skies, a welcome guest,
 Thrills through the kindred mourner's breast.
 Aye, Collins, such the joys you knew,
 Whilst Pleasure's roses round thee blew ;
 But, ah ! how dread thy latter doom,
 That brought thee to this hallow'd tomb.
 The laurel'd wreath, the myrtles gay,
 Whose bloom had deck'd thy better day,
 And e'en thy high-inspir'd mind :
 Brush'd by the rude and ruffian sweep
 Of black Misfortune's hand ;
 Gone is the myrtle's brilliant hue, the mind
 decays, the laurel'd band,
 That erst so well thy temples bound,
 Now twines thy broken lute around,
 Whose notes, soft sighing to the breeze, lament
 thy lot unkind.*
 Gone 'is the bard whose mighty strains could
 give,
 In wildest train,
 The passions of the mind,
 The fire that bade dun flickering visions live,
 Ta'en,
 In light Fancy's web, by eloquence refin'd,
 Gone ! gone ! gone !
 To that lone house confin'd,
 The dread dark bourne of thee and all man-
 kind.
 And didst thou mourn thy hapless brother's
 fate,
 Bid Pity weeping tell her votary's tale,†
 And shall no bard, in plaintive strains relate,
 The sorrows of thy doom, and bid the wild
 harp wail ?

Yes, Collins, to thy sacred tomb,
 A bard, to Fame's loud voice unknown,
 Has come to gaze, to sigh, to moan,
 Then pass unnotic'd and alone,
 Sad musing on thy doom.
 Hark, how the pillar'd aisle along,‡
 Pours the loud voice of sacred song ;
 Now gently sinking, murmuring, dying,
 Like cherub choir, on some wild cloud flying ;
 Now swelling, thrilling, thundering round,
 Awful sweeps the echoing sound ;
 Down the aisles triumphant flowing,
 Strains with hope and rapture glowing,
 To the Eternal's throne our praises bear.

* These lines allude to that dreadful malady which, for some time before the death of Collins, destroyed the powers of his mind.

† Otway, whom Collins so beautifully describes in his Ode to Pity.

‡ This, and the immediately following lines, were written whilst the awful and impressive service of the cathedral was performing.

But list ! it flies,
 It sinks, it dies,
 In a slow majestic fall,
 Whose long vibrations shake the lofty wall,
 Till distant heard, one solemn note
 Comes with sweet undulating float,
 Upon the soft wings of the charmed air.
 Great bard, thus where thy ashes sleep
 The varied streams of music roll,
 On Fancy's ear they wildly sweep,
 And renovate thy soul.
 Say I heard ye not that magic strain,
 That mingled with the mortal choir,
 'Twas Collins self that spoke again,
 And touch'd the impassion'd lyre ;
 See rising at the thrilling sound,
 Wild terror breaks the silent tomb,
 Begirt with shadowy monsters round,
 And veiled in murky gloom.
 Varying with the changing strain,
 Airy shapes in tumult rise,
 Anger fierce, distorted pain,
 That rends the vault with hideous cries.
 Once again the notes breathe slow,
 Strains symphonious melt in air ;
 Sudden flies the pageant shew,
 Back recoils, half seen, Despair.

Lo ! what form divinely bright
 Floats in streams of purple light ;
 Moving to the dulcet measure,
 Breathing awe and chastest pleasure ;
 'Tis the mortal-loving maid,
 Last to fly, and first to aid,—
 Hope, enchanting Hope, 'tis thou,
 By thy gently smiling brow,
 By thy glass, whose shadows shew
 Future joys, midst present woe ;
 By thy golden waving hair,
 Vernal cheek, and bosom fair :
 This the goddess of thy praise,
 Collins, in thy halcyon days.

Again ! again, the uproar loud
 Bursts upon the startled ear ;
 Again returns the yelling croud,
 Led on by frantic Fear.
 He starts, he shrinks, at every wind,
 And strives, but dare not, look behind.

But, O ! what yell terrific burst
 From the mansions of the dead ?
 'Twas moody Madness' laugh accurs'd,
 By wild Remorse and Horror led.
 Such, Collins, was the fearful guest
 That led, through agony, thy soul to rest.

* This pageant of the passions, raised round the tomb of Collins, alludes to the ability which he possessed of personifying the human feelings, and with which, perhaps, no subsequent poet, Gray excepted, has been equally gifted. The kind reader will perhaps find an excuse for the appearance of these phantoms—the author himself has none.

They melt, they vanish, from my view,
The unsubstantial vision's fled,
The shades of those his pencil drew.
Peace to the manes of th' immortal dead.
Little Hampton; E. WALGRAVE.
Aug. 21.

INO, A MONODRAMA.

FROM THE GERMAN OF C. W. RAMLER.
[The Scene represents a precipitous Promontory,
nearly surrounded by Sea; and Ino enters with
the child Melicertes in her arms.]

WHITHER, ah whither, can I fly? I
faint.

Beyond this utmost verge of rock is death.
My furious husband still pursues. Nor tree,
Nor moor, nor cavern, lends a hiding-place;
No arm of mercy opens to protect me,
Nor ought I to implore it.—O Saturnia,
Now, now, I know thee ruthless. Can thy
vengeance

Be sated but with life, because I've dared
To nourish one of more than mortal offspring?
By Jove's own lightning Semele was struck
To glut thy anger; must the sister too
Atone an equal guilt with equal fate?
And will thy pity never, never, spare
Her who presumes to rear a child of gods?
Thou canst fulfil, O queen, thy cruel doom.
Of ye, who dwell Olympus, is there none
To hear the mother's prayer, the infant's cry;
O shield at least my much-lov'd Melicertes.
Thus far o'er flinty paths on bleeding feet,
Tottering, I've brought my child; thus far I've
fled

With the dear burden safely, but in vain:
No further way is left us. Like a roe,
Which cruel dogs from cliff to cliff pursue,
Has Cadmus' daughter climb'd thro' briar
and thorn,

Who lately in her royal palace trod
The marble stairs. Upon its threshold now
Reek one son's brains, by Athamas, his father,
Beat out.—The husband in his wrath so
punish'd

A guilty wife;—and lo! he follows me,
With those same hands still bloody, to require
This other victim—now my only child.

Earth, open, swallow me. He speeds, he
sees me;

I hear his step—his bitter curses ye!
His eye scowls wrath—he's here—his lifted
hand

Grasps at my fluttering hair. Thou sea, re-
ceive,

Receive for ever in thy dark abyss
The unguilty Melicertes. End for ever
The hopeless woe of Ino's tortur'd soul.

[She drops the child into the sea, and flings herself
after it.]

[Ino emerges.]

Where am I? heaven, I still can breathe thy
air;

On the cool wave I float with strength re-
new'd.

Where is my son? I lost him as I fell,
The yielding surge clos'd over him before me.
Protecting deity, whoe'er thou art,
That bring'st me hither, give him also back:
What to the mother will thy boon avail,
If thou preserve her life without her son?

Ye gods! I see, I see him once again—
The choir of sea-nymphs, smiling, lift him,
kiss him;

They bring him to his happy mother's arms;
A child no more, he rides, like me, the wave.
Thanks for this second better life, ye gods.
Welcome, my son—ye nymphs of Mercy,
thanks.

Why do ye crown with coral wreaths my brow,
Why bind these pearls among my streaming
hair,

Daughters of Doris? ye deserve my love.
See the blue gods crown him with sea-weed
too,

And drag us gently to their floating dances,
While from their glistening shells the Tritons
sound

New melodies; with sweet aerial voice
Sleek Panope and all her sisters sing.

Nymphs.—Welcome, Leucothea, now a god-
dess too,

Tritons.—Welcome, Palæmon, now a god
like us.

Ino.—Do ye mean me, ye Nereids, do ye take
Me for your sister? Yes, I feel ye do:
My son the gods have welcom'd to their band,
O kind preservers, while this bosom heaves,
Our thanks shall live perpetual.

What ascends?

Is this the monarch of the watery world,
The golden trident glittering in his hand,
Who, seated in a pearly chariot, drawn
By snorting morses, glides along the wave.
Second among the gods, to thee I bow;
Almighty ruler of this element,
Neptune, our father; for to thee we owe
Our second being, our immortal life,
Our preservation here: kind saviour, hail!
That thus thyself has deign'd to greet our
entrance

Into thy everlasting realm, my song
Loudly shall teach the cliffs, the shores, the
skies,

At morn, at eve, to echo forth thy praise.

Ye ever rolling seas,
The cradle of the breeze,
Where'er your spangled billows shine;
O wait the praise abroad
Of him the gracious god,
Who joins Leucothea to his choir divine.

Deep in the ocean caves,
Beneath the darkest waves,
Be sunk the memory of her mortal woes;
Ambrosial feasts of joy
Shall every pang accoy,
And lull her troubled soul to sweet repose.

RECIPE FOR MAKING A WOMAN.

A FLIT of Spirit; gleam of Love;
A spot of polar White;
A tint of Beauty stain'd above;
A ray of Summer light.

A still small accent whispers o'er,
And Music aids the birth;
A soul of Glory beams before,
And Woman walks the earth.

Wantage.

J. W.
PATENTS

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To JOHN MAELZEL, for the *Metronome*,
or *Musical Time-keeper*.

THE object of this invention is twofold: 1st. It affords to the composers of every country the means of indicating, in a simple and decisive manner, the degree of quickness with which their works are to be executed. 2dly. It accustoms the young practitioner to a correct observance of time, which it beats with unerring precision, and according to any velocity required, during the whole performance.

The Metronome consists of a portable little obelisk or pyramid, scarcely a foot high, the decorated exterior of which renders it an ornamental piece of furniture. Its interior contains a simple mechanical apparatus, with a scale resembling that of a thermometer. According to what number on this scale the index is set to, the audible beats produced will be found to embrace the whole gradation of musical time, from the slowest *Adagio* to the quickest *Presto*.

The metronomic scale is not borrowed from the measures of length peculiar to any one country, but is founded on the division of time into minutes. The minute being thus, as it were, the element of the metronomic scale, its divisions are thereby rendered intelligible and applicable in every country; an universal standard measure for musical time is thus obtained, and its correctness may be proved at all times by comparison with a stop-watch.

At the top of the obelisk is a small lid, with a hinge to its back. On lifting this lid, the upper part of the front of the obelisk is pushed forward by a spring, so as to enable its being taken out and put aside; at the same time the steel pendulum, together with the scale behind it, will likewise fly forward into a perpendicular direction, and a small key be found under the upper lid. This key fits a hole contrived about the middle of one of the sides of the obelisk, and with it the clock-work is wound up and the pendulum made to move. Its motion may be stopped at pleasure by a small brass bolt fixed to the top. These preparations made, the directions to be given for using the instrument may be classed under two heads.

A sliding weight is attached to the rod, or steel pendulum: the higher up this weight is shifted, the slower will be

the vibrations, and *vice versa*: so that when the weight corresponds with the number 50, the vibrations will be the slowest possible; at No. 160 they will be the quickest.

These numbers have all reference to a minute of time; viz. when the weight is placed at 50, fifty beats or ticks will be obtained in each minute; when at 60, sixty beats in a minute (*i. e.* seconds precisely); when at 100, one hundred beats in a minute: any stop-watch, therefore, will show how far the correctness of the Metronome may be depended on.

The Doubles of the numbers on the scale answer to a precisely double degree of velocity: thus, if 50 be the proper number for a minim, 100 is the number for the crotchets in the same movement; if 60 serves for crotchets, 120 expresses the quavers in the same movement, &c.—The numbers omitted on the scale have been found practically unnecessary.

The composer is best able to judge, from the nature of his movement, whether to mark its time by minims, crotchets, quavers, &c. Generally speaking, it will be found, that in *Adagios* it is most convenient to mark the time on the Metronome by quavers, in *Andantes* by crotchets, in *Allegros* by minims, and in *Prestos* by whole bars. As often, however, as the case may admit of so doing, it is desirable that the pendulum should be made to strike integral parts of a bar, just as a master would beat or count the time; *i. e.*

In $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{2}{4}$ time the rod should, whenever possible, beat $\frac{1}{4}$, or one crotchet.

In $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ time the rod should, whenever possible, beat $\frac{1}{8}$, or one quaver.

This being premised, suppose a composer desires to time a movement in $\frac{4}{4}$ time, which, according to the present system, would be called an *Allegro*: let the weight, by way of trial, be placed against No. 80; and two or three bars of the movement be played, to ascertain whether, at that number, each beat falls in with the degree of quickness desired for one minim or two crotchets. If it beat too slowly, shift the weight downwards, until, by two or three trials, a place (suppose at 84) has been found for the weight, at which the pendulum beats the minim in the precise degree of quickness contemplated for the due performance of the movement: it being well understood,

understood, that in this, as in every other case, *each single beat or tick forms a part of the intended time, and is to be counted as such; but not the two beats produced by the motion from one side to the other.*

To ROBERT DICKINSON, of Great Queen-street, esq.; for a certain Improvement or Improvements in the Manufacture of Barrels and other Packages made of Iron and other Metals.—Dec. 10.

Within each end of the barrel made of iron, or any other metal, the patentee places an iron hoop, so formed that it shall, for about one half of its breadth, be in contact with the inside of the barrel, the other half receding inwards a little way, and then going in the direction of the side, so as to form a recess or groove to receive into it the edge of the piece which forms the top or bottom. The said piece being formed of a diameter somewhat greater than that of the barrel, and having its edge all round turned up at a right angle, or nearly so, to the plane of the top or bottom, commonly called the head, (somewhat like the lid of a common circular tin snuff-box,) in such manner that the diameter of the flat part shall be such as to go within the edge of the cask or barrel, the turned-up edge or rim going into the foresaid recess or groove. In which recess or groove is previously introduced, with any proper soft cement, a filleting of hemp, cotton, or any yielding substance fit for the purpose; that the said turned up edge or rim, when pressed home against it, may form a joint sufficiently close to retain fluids of any kind intended to be put in the cask. The top and bottom are then pressed home in their respective recesses; they are kept in their places by a hoop of iron, of a breadth equal to the chime intended to be given to the barrel, fitted into each end of the barrel, pressed home against the head and bottom; another fillet of hemp, or any fit substance, being previously put in all round under the said hoop, with some proper cement, still more effectually to make a safe tight joint. When the top and bottom, with such hoop on the outside of each respectively, are pressed home to their proper bearing, the said hoop is secured on its place by pins passed through the said internal hoop, through the side of the cask, and through an outside hoop, one outside hoop being put on at each end to give still more strength to the chimes, the said pins being either screwed in or

secured in their places by rivetting. The said outside hoops may be made of flat hoop iron, in the usual way in which iron hoops are made; but he prefers hoop iron, rolled for the purpose, of such a form as would be exhibited by the remains, if a cylindrical rod of two-thirds, or three-fourths have been taken away longitudinally. By adopting this form, the hoop, though left flat within, to embrace the surface of the cask, is rounded in its breadth without, somewhat like a common wooden hoop; so that being narrower in breadth, or thicker in the middle, than a common hoop of the same weight and diameter, it presents less surface for the destructive effects of oxydation or rusting than a hoop made in the usual form, and consequently will last much longer. He also furnishes the iron barrels with a metal valve, so constructed as to open outward by the internal pressure produced by the expanding of the contained fluid when its temperature happens by any means to be raised higher than at the time when it was introduced.

Others Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

JOHN FOULERTON, of Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, Middlesex, esq; for various improvements in beacon buoys, can buoys, nun-bun buoys, mooring buoys, and life buoys; which improvements are applicable to other useful purposes.—June 11.

EDWARD LIGHT, of Foley-place, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, professor of music; for certain improvements on the instrument known by the name of the harp lute, which he denominates "*The British Lute Harp.*"—June 18.

JOHN BURNETT, of Bristol, iron-founder; for his convolving iron axletree for the reduction of friction and animal labour, by the application of which, wheels of carriages of every description are prevented from coming off whilst travelling, and carriages are drawn with less animal labour.—June 20.

HENRY WARBURTON, of Lower Cadogan-place, esq.; for a method of distilling certain animal, vegetable, and mineral substances, and of manufacturing certain of the products thereof. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.—July 27.

ROBERT SALMON, of Woburn, surveyor; for further improvements in the construction of machines for making hay.—July 27.

JOHN HAGUE, of Great Pearl-street, Spitalfields; for improvements in the method of expelling the molasses or syrup from sugars.—July 27.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE given before a
COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS
ON EDUCATION.

Edward Wakefield, esq.

DID you survey, with Mr. Biggs,
part of the Covent-garden dis-
trict mentioned in yesterday's evidence?
—I went through two sections.

Have you that report here?—I have.*

I began at the corner of New Betton-
street, in Short's-gardens, nearly the whole
of which we found occupied by poor room-
keepers, generally with families, living in
apparent wretchedness, unhealthy, filthy
in their persons, their rooms, and their bed-
ding; the staircases of the houses, of
course common to the numerous families
which occupied them, and being common
to all, appeared to be cleaned by none;
the rooms in want of ventilation and white-
washing,† two objects which would con-
duce more to the comfort of the occupiers
of these mansions of misery than any other
which I can point out, objects attainable
by those who let out the houses in rooms.
It frequently happened, that more than
one house, sometimes as many as four, had
been hired of their owner by an individual,
who let the house out in rooms, in some
cases with furniture, but in all with the
rent paid weekly.

The men were generally absent, being
labourers, and many of the women, (parti-
cularly widows) occupied in making sol-
diers' clothing, for which they stated being
paid five-pence for a pair of trowsers, they
finding the thread. The very great majo-
rity of the children were ignorant, and
without the means of education; but it
would be doing the parents great injustice,
were I to omit stating, that they seemed
anxiously desirous that their children
should receive this blessing. I cannot
pass by the filthy state of the street, and
the alleys and yards in Short's-gardens,
which is of a fair width, and requires no-
thing but the attendance of the scavenger,
to be as clean as any other part of the
town; on the 10th of September, at the
ends towards Drury-lane, there was a
quantity of human ordure floating down
the kennel, apparently the emptyings of
many privies, and causing a stench suffi-
cient to breed a pestilence.

In the course of my visits I witnessed
great misery; wretchedness, which appear-
ed to me to be very permanent, since,

* We have printed only a few extracts
from this interesting paper.

† These observations induce us to refer
to the paper signed Common Sense, in
June 1811, on the means of cleansing the
metropolis.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 291.

though I met but with one person in a fe-
ver, but one child in the small-pox, but
one woman lying-in, one child blind, and
one deaf and dumb, yet the unhealthy ap-
pearance of the majority of the children
was too apparent. It would seem that
they came into the world to exist during a
few years in a state of torture, since by no
other name can I call sickness, and dirt,
and ignorance.

In this section I have found,

224 Houses.

472 Families.

150 Educated Children.

679 Uneducated Children.

4 Schools, containing 110 Children.

6 Manufactories.

9 Public-houses.

Would it be desirable to unite all
sects of religion in supporting day-
schools, leaving such to adopt their own
methods of conveying religious instruc-
tion in Sunday-schools?—My opinion de-
cidedly is in favour of mixing the chil-
dren of the different sects, and whose
parents come from different countries,
and the bringing them up in terms of in-
timacy and affection, under the roof of a
common school-room.

Suppose government were to assist the
different societies with money, do you
apprehend that the effect would be to
slacken the subscription?—I think that
might depend upon how the money was
applied; it strikes me, that all that could
be expected from government, would be
the providing the school-rooms, and that
afterwards the schools might be main-
tained by being cheap pay schools.

Then you do not apprehend that if
government were merely to assist in the
first outlay of the money, and then
wholly to withdraw their supplies, that
part of the yearly funds which arises
from subscription would be materially
affected?—I think that, if government
were to provide the school-rooms, it
would be so great an encouragement to
the system, that subscriptions would in-
crease, and not diminish by any means;
and the general zeal for superintendence
would also greatly increase, which I con-
sider very important.

*James Palmer, esq. Treasurer of Christ's
Hospital; and Richard Corp, esq.
chief clerk to the hospital.*

When was the hospital founded?—In
1552, another part in 1673.

It is incorporated by two royal char-
ters, is it not?—Yes, one from King Ed-

3 K

ward

ward the sixth, and the other from King Charles the second.

From whence does the other property of the corporation come?—From legacies and donations at different periods.

Can you give us information about the largest?—Lady Ramsey's is the largest; the rental of it is near 4000*l.* per annum.

Where does the estate lie chiefly?—In Essex and Surrey, and one house in London.

About what time was the legacy left?—1592 or 1593; it is charged with payments of 240*l.*; the rent then might have been 400*l.* or upwards.

Do you remember any other great legacy to the charity?—There is a very capital estate in Lincolnshire, a legacy from Mr. Henry Stone, left in the year 1693.

About what income is derived from that now?—About 3,200*l.* a year; but perhaps it might be more proper to state, that in order to get that rent, the hospital has been at the expense of drainage, inclosures, new buildings, and other improvements, of upwards of 40,000*l.*

Have you had, generally speaking, a great defalcation of rent within the last two years?—Very little, but expect defalcations, for we have already found great difficulty in getting payment of rents; but have made only one deduction, and that a small one. We have arrears, heretofore unusual.

Do you recollect any other considerable legacy?—Mr. Garway, of Sussex, left five farms, the present rent of which is 1810*l.* a year.

What was the whole gross income of the charity, for the last year to which your accounts have been made up?—In the year 1814, the income was 44,625*l.* arising from all sources; that was the receipt, rather more than the stationary income perhaps.

Does that include any balance in the treasurer's hands?—Certainly not.

Could you tell the committee what was the income for the year 1815?—43,386*l.*

What were the expenses for the year 1814?—41,061*l.*

For 1815?—40,420*l.*

How many children have you upon the establishment?—Our accommodation is for 1156, including 80 girls; there are now in the house 1062, including about 65 or 70 girls. There are now outstanding about 120 presentations, which are daily coming in for admission.

Do you reckon 1156 your full number?—Our beds and other accommodations are for 1156.

Are you limited, by any clause in your charter to that number?—No; but we maintain as many as we can accommodate, and our funds will support.

What ages are the boys admitted at?—From seven to ten; that is the rule established in 1809; they may have been admitted older than ten, but none under seven; before 1809 there was no strict rule as to that point.

How long are they allowed to remain?—Till 15; with the exception of those who go to college, and those who go to the sea-service.

Are they taught, lodged, and clothed?—Yes, without a shilling expense to their parents; and are also provided at our expense with all the books which they have occasion for; and with such as are bound out, an apprentice fee of 5*l.* is paid, several of the benefactors having left that sum for this purpose.

Dr. Trollope, head master of the School.

What are they taught?—They are taught to the utmost extent that they are taught in any other great school; reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, all classical learning, and Hebrew, part in mathematics, part in drawing.

How many scholarships have you at the university?—Seven at Cambridge, and one at Oxford.

What are those scholarships in value?—Exhibitions we call them; I think they are 60*l.* a year at Cambridge, and at Pembroke they have an additional exhibition from the college, making about 90*l.* for four years, and 50*l.* for the last three years; to which we should add the expenses of bachelors' and masters' degrees, that are paid.

What are the Oxford exhibitions?—10*l.* more, or 70*l.* We pay all fees of entrance, 20*l.* toward furnishing their rooms, 10*l.* for their books, and 10*l.* for their clothes, which is at least 50*l.* for the outfit altogether.

About how many boys on an average, do you think, are taught in the classics?—In the upper grammar school I have 60, which is my department; the second master has, I think, about 150; but upwards of 500 will be instructed in Latin, &c. and, as far as we can say, I do not think that they can go further, and even with some of them it is quite the utmost.

How many boys should you say, in general, went through a classical course completely?—About eight or ten, to fill up

up the university exhibitions as they become vacant.

How many at the Hertford seminary are taught in the classics?—About 200, there being there 416, when full; and they are drafted in general at the age of twelve to London.

How many boys generally attain the last stage of what may be called the ordinary classical education?—Those who reach the upper school; viz. about 60.

How are the scholars chosen for exhibition?—They are selected by the head master, according to their talent and behaviour.

How many exhibitions go every year?—One to Cambridge, and one every seventh year to Oxford, forming eight in seven years altogether; there have been no instances of vacancies by death in those exhibitions, except one, during the last forty years, which happened in the year 1789.

How many teachers are there altogether?—In London, four classical masters, two writing masters, and two ushers; a mathematical, drawing, and singing master. At Hertford, a classical master, writing master, two ushers, and two mistresses to the girls' school.

Is there a matron?—At each place, and a steward at each place; six beadles in London, and two at Hertford; thirteen nurses in London, and nine at Hertford; and a cook at each place; besides physician and surgeon, attached to the establishment; a resident apothecary in London; the apothecary at Hertford is not resident.

Is that the whole establishment?—No: there are four clerks; a surveyor and architect; land surveyor, and solicitor. We also elect and pay three street keepers, who act under the orders of the Lord Mayor, as constables, to clear the streets, and keep the peace.

What is the salary of the head master?—As head master, 240*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* A Sunday evening lecture was established by the governors in 1804, for the more effectual instruction of the children in the fundamental points of the Christian religion, which is delivered by the upper grammar master in the great hall, during eight months of the year, for which he has 50 guineas; it is only eight months in the year, because the children for three months have public suppers, and prayers, when it would be inconvenient to attend the lecture; and the other month is the month of vacation; we have a month vacation in August, a fortnight

at Christmas, and eleven days at Easter, with the Bank and City holidays.

Has the master any other emoluments?—A house rent and tax free, no coal, candle, nor any further perquisite; all the officers have houses, and the rent and taxes paid.

What are the school hours?—From the first of March to the last day of October, they begin school at seven and continue till eight; then they have an hour's play; then from nine to twelve; then they have two hours for their dinner; and from two to five; seven hours in the whole. In the winter, from the first of November to the last day of February, they begin school at eight or nine; then they have their hour's play; and from ten to twelve; in the afternoon, from two to four, excepting the whole of Saturday afternoons and Thursdays after three, throughout the year.

What is the salary of the second master?—205*l.*; the third master, 180*l.*

What is the salary of the master at Hertford?—The same as the salary of the second master in London, 205*l.*

Has he a house too?—Yes. It happens that the fourth master in town has not a house, but he has an allowance till one can be provided for him.

What is the salary of the treasurer?—Not any, but he has a house, and medical attendance if he wants it; the hospital pay the taxes for the house.

Has the treasurer the use of the balances that happen to be in his hand?—Certainly.

What is the amount annually of the whole salaries?—5,244*l.* in London, which includes the wages to all the servants; the Hertford establishment, 1,746*l.* being in the whole for salaries 6,990*l.* There are pensions to retired officers and widows, in this year, to the amount of 1,054*l.* which is included in the 6,990*l.*

What is the average of the house expenses in the year?—The expense of clothing, salaries, and other charges of each child, was 32*l.* 11*s.*; if we include building and every thing it will amount to 37*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Is the expense of managing the estates included in the former estimate?—Yes, completely; the only officer we have in the country is a steward in Lincolnshire, at a salary of 70*l.*

What were the house expenses of last year?—The expenses for provisions, apparel, medicine, nurses' wages, and stationary, for the year 1815, came to

21l. 8s. 3d. per child, being in the whole 22,547l.

Does this include Hertford?—It does; this account includes salaries to the apothecaries, wages and board wages of the nurses and servants; it includes every thing relating to the children, except the salaries of the masters and officers.

Is the new mode of education adopted in any part of the seminary?—Dr. Bell's plan is pursued with the younger boys at Hertford.

How many boys are admitted yearly into the establishment?—One hundred and thirty have been voted for admission to be presented this year on governors' presentations, besides six girls, who are admitted by lots being drawn for them; independant of presentations from gifts.

What do you mean by presentations from gifts?—We are obligated, out of estates given, to receive many children; of this description are four every year from Guy's Hospital; the others are chiefly from parishes and companies, entitled to present by virtue of old wills or other donations.

What is the annual number of those not admitted by governors' presentations?—We generally discharge about 170 or 180 boys in a year, including all the ways of dismissal; we have known 200 discharged, at the time when there were more children than at present.

What entitles a benefactor to be a governor?—Four hundred pounds, after passing a ballot as to character; in this manner, viz. The treasurer, upon receiving a benefaction of 400l. informs the committee, who recommend to the court, that from its specialty the gentleman should be made a governor, if qualified, the court then refer it back to the committee to consider his qualifications, and to report, which is done by ballot.

How many governors are there now upon the list by benefactions?—There have been made of benefaction governors, within the last ten years, one hundred and five, who have given 39,330l.

Are all those governors made by virtue of having given 400l. each?—No: twenty governors are to be named in two years by the governors in rotation; if there are twenty governors made from benefactions, there are no nominations, except in the case of a new alderman being made in the two years.

Then are the committee to understand that the mayor, each alderman, and each

of the twelve common council chosen by the rest of the body, have all the privileges of individual governors?—Yes, they have; each of them is a governor; the aldermen have exclusive rights.

Who is at the head of the charity?—A president, elected by the body of the governors; and no instance has been known of its being otherwise than an alderman of London.

Is he elected for life?—Yes, as long as he continues an alderman; in ceasing to be an alderman he ceases to be a governor, and of course to be a president, unless he happens to be a governor by benefaction or otherwise before he was an alderman.

How do the governors present to the charity?—The Lord Mayor presents two, one being extra as Lord Mayor; the president, as president, two, and one as alderman; the other twenty-four aldermen each one annually, provided any children are admitted. In the year 1767 or 1768, was the last time when there was no presentations for that year, except that they complimented the Lord Mayor with his extra presentation.

Suppose the Lord Mayor was president?—He would have two as Lord Mayor, and two as president.

How do the other governors present?—The treasurer, who is also a governor, is complimented with two presentations, and one in his turn as governor: the ordinary governors fill up the remaining number in rotation, beginning each year where the last presentation ceased.

From what class of children must the presentations be made?—This appears by the regulations established at different periods, but last especially revised and settled at the court held the 28th of April, 1809.

1. That every governor may present the child of a parent not free of the city of London, nor a clergyman of the Church of England, either on his first, second, or third presentation, as he shall think proper, and so on, one every three presentations.

2. That no children be admitted but such as shall be between the age of seven and ten years; which is to be proved by such certificates, affidavits, and vouchers, as are now, or shall be, hereafter required, by the order of the general court.

6. That none be admitted without a due certificate from the minister, church-warden, and three of the principal inhabitants of the parish from whence such children come, certifying the age of the said children, and that they have no adequate means of being educated and maintained; the said minister, churchwardens, and inhabitants

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engaging to discharge the hospital of them before or after the age of fifteen years, if the governors shall so require.—If the father is minister of the parish, the certificate to be signed by the officiating minister of a neighbouring parish.

Was any examination, before 1809, made into the truth of the certificates?—No other examination than what is pursued now; previously, not perhaps quite so strict; in fact, the examination did not go so strictly into the capability of the parents to maintain them, great dependence being placed upon the honour of the governor, that he would conform himself to the rules respecting the qualifications.

Are there many instances of children being admitted whose parents are totally destitute?—Very many.

Is that the case with the majority of the children admitted?—No. It appears, "that on the 17th of February,

1809, when there were upon the charge of the hospital, children 1065, sixty-five of whom were girls;

"That of the 1000 boys—

161 were admitted on gifts from companies, parishes, &c.

498 sons of freemen.

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That the parents of 871 boys, had, exclusive of those in the hospital, other children . . . } 3606

And that 27 boys had neither brother nor sister.

"That out of the 973 boys, there were as under:

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Motherless boys 93 }

"Of the above number, 400 were at Hertford."

(To be resumed in our next Number.)

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 56th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FOURTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXVI. *For reducing the Duties payable on Horses, used for the Purposes therein mentioned, for two Years; and for repealing the Acts granting Allowances in respect to Children.*—June 22.

At the end of this Act, made for a totally different purpose, is very improperly interpolated the following most important clause:

"From and after the passing of this Act, a certain Act passed in the forty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to grant certain Allowances out of the Duties under the Management of the Commissioners for the Affairs of Taxes, to Persons in respect of the Number of their Children;" and also a certain other Act, passed in the fifty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Allowances granted out of the Duties of Assessed Taxes to Persons in respect of the Number of their Children, by an Act passed in the forty-sixth year of his present Majesty, and for extending the Limitation mentioned in the said Act in proportion to the Increase of the said duties," shall be, and the same are hereby, respectively repealed."

Which, in truth, is a heavy impost on fathers of families, laid on without public notice, or any suspicion on the part of those affected. The difference to the editor of this Magazine is 14l. per annum, so that what was hailed as a boon to husband-

dry, is thus to be paid by another equally important class of the community.

CAP. LXVII. *To enable such Officers, Mariners, and Soldiers, as have been in the Land or Sea Service; or in the Marines, or in the Militia, or in any Corps of Fencible Men, since the forty-second Year of his present Majesty's Reign, to exercise Trades.*—June 22.

CAP. LXVIII. *To provide for a New Silver Coinage, and to regulate the Currency of the Gold and Silver Coin of this Realm.*—June 22.

The preamble recites, that silver coins of the realm have, by long use and other circumstances, become greatly diminished in number, and deteriorated in value, so as not to be sufficient for the payments required in dealings under the value of the current gold coins, by reason whereof a great quantity of light and counterfeit silver coin and foreign coin has been introduced into circulation; and the evils resulting therefrom can only be remedied by a new coinage of silver money, to be made and issued under proper regulations for maintaining its value and preserving the same in circulation.

The pound troy of standard silver, eleven ounces two pennyweights fine, &c. may be coined into sixty-six shillings.

Old silver coin of the realm brought to the mint, may be exchanged for its full nominal value in new silver coin.

The treasury may appoint persons to receive

21*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* per child, being in the whole 22,547*l.*

Does this include Hertford?—It does; this account includes salaries to the apothecaries, wages and board wages of the nurses and servants; it includes every thing relating to the children, except the salaries of the masters and officers.

Is the new mode of education adopted in any part of the seminary?—Dr. Bell's plan is pursued with the younger boys at Hertford.

How many boys are admitted yearly into the establishment?—One hundred and thirty have been voted for admission to be presented this year on governors' presentations, besides six girls, who are admitted by lots being drawn for them; independant of presentations from gifts.

What do you mean by presentations from gifts?—We are obligated, out of estates given, to receive many children; of this description are four every year from Guy's Hospital; the others are chiefly from parishes and companies, entitled to present by virtue of old wills or other donations.

What is the annual number of those not admitted by governors' presentations?—We generally discharge about 170 or 180 boys in a year, including all the ways of dismissal; we have known 200 discharged, at the time when there were more children than at present.

What entitles a benefactor to be a governor?—Four hundred pounds, after passing a ballot as to character; in this manner, viz. The treasurer, upon receiving a benefaction of 400*l.* informs the committee, who recommend to the court, that from its specialty the gentleman should be made a governor, if qualified, the court then refer it back to the committee to consider his qualifications, and to report, which is done by ballot.

How many governors are there now upon the list by benefactions?—There have been made of benefaction governors, within the last ten years, one hundred and five, who have given 39,330*l.*

Are all those governors made by virtue of having given 400*l.* each?—No: twenty governors are to be named in two years by the governors in rotation; if there are twenty governors made from benefactions, there are no nominations, except in the case of a new alderman being made in the two years.

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The preamble recites, that silver coins of the realm have, by long use and other circumstances, become greatly diminished in number, and deteriorated in value, so as not to be sufficient for the payments required in dealings under the value of the current gold coins, by reason whereof a great quantity of light and counterfeit silver coin and foreign coin has been introduced into circulation; and the evils resulting therefrom can only be remedied by a new coinage of silver money, to be made and issued under proper regulations for maintaining its value and preserving the same in circulation.

The pound troy of standard silver, eleven ounces two pennyweights fine, &c. may be coined into sixty-six shillings.

Old silver coin of the realm brought to the mint, may be exchanged for its full nominal value in new silver coin.

The treasury may appoint persons to receive

receive old silver coin, and exchange the same for new, at any places throughout the kingdom.

After the end of the period appointed for receiving old coin of the realm at the Mint, all old coin deficient in value may be cut by the person to whom it shall be tendered.

After a day to be appointed by proclamation, silver coin and bullion may be brought to the Mint, to be coined at the rate of sixty-six shillings per pound troy of standard silver, eleven ounces two pennyweights fine, &c.; of which sixty-two shillings per pound shall be delivered to the party bringing in the bullion, and four shillings retained for assaying, loss, and coinage.

Such sums of 4s. per pound shall be applied to the expence of coinage, and the surplus (if any) carried to the Consolidated Fund.

Gold coin declared the only legal tender.

No tender of silver coin legal beyond 40s.

Current gold coin shall not be received or paid for more or less than its value, according to its denomination.

Cap. LXIX. *To continue, until the 25th day of March, 1818, two Acts of the fifty-fourth Year of his present Majesty, for repealing the Duties of Customs on Madder imported into Great Britain, and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof.*—June 22.

Cap. LXX. *To alter and amend several Acts relating to the Redemption of the National Debt of Ireland, and to make further Provision in respect thereof.*—June 22.

Cap. LXXI. *To amend an Act of the fifty-first Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for discharging certain Arrears of Quit, Crown, and Composition Rents in Ireland.*—June 22.

Cap. LXXII. *To continue and amend so much of an Act of the forty-third Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for authorizing the billeting and subjecting to Military Discipline certain Yeomanry Corps, and Officers of Cavalry or Infantry, as relates to such Corps in Ireland.*—June 22.

Cap. LXXIII. *For removing Difficulties in the Conviction of Offenders stealing Property from Mines.*—June 22.

From and after the passing of this Act it shall and may be lawful, and shall be deemed sufficient, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, for the conviction of any offender or offenders charged in any indictment with grand or petty larceny for or on account of stealing any minerals, or any timber, iron, or other materials, used in or for the working of mines, being the personal property of any company or

adventurers carrying on the same, to allege and aver that the minerals, timber, iron, or other materials, so stolen, are the property of some one or more of the partners or adventurers in such mining concern, and others his or their partners or co-adventurers, without naming such other partners or co-adventurers.

Cap. LXXIV. *For the Purchase of certain Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, at Sheerness and Chatham, in the County of Kent, for the Use of the Navy.*—June 24.

Cap. LXXV. *To repeal the Duties of Customs upon the Importation into the United Kingdom of Rape Seed and Cole Seed, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof.*—June 24.

Cap. LXXVI. *For repealing the several Bounties on the Exportation of Refined Sugar, from any part of the United Kingdom, and for allowing other Bounties in lieu thereof, until the 5th Day of July, 1818.*—June 24.

Cap. LXXVII. *To repeal certain Duties granted by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for repealing the Provisions of former Acts granting exclusive Privileges of Trade to the South Sea Company.*—June 24.

Cap. LXXVIII. *For the better regulating and securing the Collection of the Duties on Paper in Ireland, and to prevent Frauds therein.*—June 24.

Cap. LXXIX. *For repealing the Duties of Customs on Rape-Seed Cakes, Linseed Cakes, Bones of Cattle and other Animals, and of Fish, except Whale Fins, imported into Great Britain; and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof.*—June 25.

Cap. LXXX. *To enable the principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy resident on Foreign Stations to grant Certificates of Stores or Goods, which may be sold by such Officers or Commissioners at such Foreign Stations.*—June 25.

Cap. LXXXI. *To alter the Period during which Manufacturers of Oil of Vitriol are to deliver in their Accounts.*—June 25.

Cap. LXXXII. *To render valid the judicial Acts of Surrogates of Vice Admiralty Courts abroad, during Vacancies in Office of Judges of such Courts.*—June 25.

Cap. LXXXIII. *For regulating the carrying of Passengers to and from the Island of Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador.*—June 25.

Master of Vessels to enter into Bond of 500*l.* not to take more Passengers than by this Act allowed.

Any

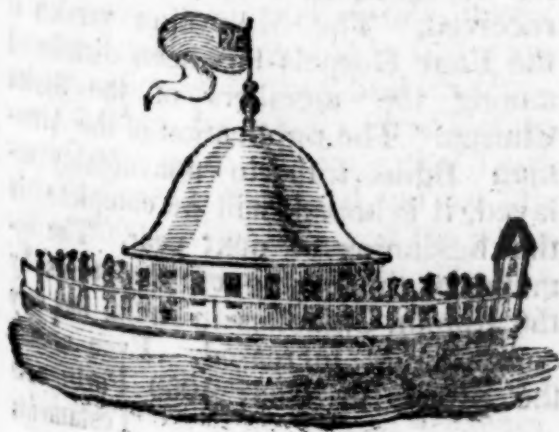
Any British ship or vessel having a second deck may take passengers at the rate of one for every unoccupied space being six feet in length by two feet in breadth, and being of the full perpendicular height between the two decks; or any British ship or vessel which shall have only one deck over her hold may take passengers at the rate of one for every space between the cargo stowed in the hold and the deck, being six feet in length and two feet in breadth, and being the height of five feet perpendicular above the cargo, and being independent in either case of the space which may be requisite for the stowage of the water and provisions and baggage of the passengers, and the full space before mentioned shall accordingly be allotted for the accommodation of each passenger so taken on-board.

Every such ship or vessel shall be furnished at the time of her departure to commence the voyage, with at least ten weeks supply of good and wholesome water, so as to furnish a supply of five pints of water per day for every such passenger, exclusive of the crew, and the said supply of water shall be stowed below the deck; and every such ship or vessel shall also be furnished with such a supply of provisions as will afford an allowance for every such passenger, exclusive of the crew, during the said period of ten weeks, of one pound of bread or biscuit, and one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork per day, and also two pounds of flour, three pounds of oatmeal, or three pounds of peas or pearl barley, and half a pound of butter, weekly; the weekly allowance to commence on the day the vessel puts to sea.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

SEVERAL years ago we had the satisfaction, in a communication direct from Mr. ROBERT FULTON, to lay before our readers the particulars of his first experiments on the application of steam-engines to marine navigation; and we have this month the pleasure of submitting to them a new application of muscular force for the same purpose, by Mr. HART, of Philadelphia. Instead of a steam-engine of so many horses' power, this gentleman has introduced the force of the horses themselves, as cheaper than steam-engines, and as free from the accidents which, from mismanagement, have attended steam-engines on confined and crowded decks. These vessels, so impelled, he proposes to call TEAM-BOATS, instead of STEAM-BOATS; and he has already built one sixty-six feet long and forty-one feet wide, which he runs with success as a ferry-boat. He advertizes that he will build boats to run any distance by animal power as fast as by steam, and at half the expence. To his advertisement is prefixed a representation of his TEAM-BOAT, which we have copied.



Another TEAM-BOAT has been constructed at Newburg, by Messrs. CARPENTER, LAWRENCE, and DEMINT; she is sixty-two feet long and forty-two feet wide, propelled by eight horses, and capable of carrying ten loaded waggons at a time.

We learn from the Dublin papers that Steam-packets now navigate between Port Patrick and Ireland; and that others are preparing to navigate between Dublin and Holyhead.

Among other novelties in this way, a vessel navigated by Steam was about to leave New York for Petersburg, when the last papers left that country; and such is the confidence in her success, that a diplomatic character had engaged a passage in her.—To make progress at sea, independently of fair winds, is a result which a few years since was little expected. How many changes in naval architecture and warfare must be consequent on it? May it not render existing navies useless? This extensive voyage is in fulfilment of a contract made with Mr. FULTON by the Emperor of Russia, allowing him the exclusive navigation of steam-boats in the Russian empire for twenty-five years.

A new application of IRON in the streets of the metropolis has, for some weeks, excited considerable attention. Instead of paving the streets with stone, it is proposed to pave them with square pieces of cast-iron, suitably shaped, roughed, and dove-tailed. The experiment has already been tried on the south side of Blackfriars'-bridge, and has so far succeeded, that we learn it is intended

intended to pave some streets in the city in this manner, under the auspices of the patriotic Lord Mayor, and to begin with Wood-street. As we presume there can be no doubt but this plan will answer, we may congratulate the despairing iron-masters and their workmen on a new market for iron; and all large towns, on an immense saving of expence in paving their streets with stones, and on a great diminution in the dust and dirt which now arise from their friction and wear. It is computed that an iron pavement, well adjusted, will endure for twenty years in a great thoroughfare; whereas, it is too well known that a stone pavement requires repairs and re-adjusting two or three times in the year, and renewing every three or four years. The pieces laid down in Blackfriars'-road resemble a batch of eight or nine rolls, as taken from the oven, and they are united like the parts of a dissected map, without interstices or even palpable joints. During many weeks, under every kind of load, and the roughest usage, the firmness of this mass has been undisturbed, and no doubt remains of the success of the experiment.

Besides this new and extensive application of IRON, another has presented itself in the Colonnades of the Opera-house, which, instead of being composed of the perishable materials of stone, wood, or plastered brick, have been cast in iron; and recommend themselves to admiration, not less by their beauty and precision than by the defiance they set to the ravages of time.

It appears from the Appendix to the Fourth Report of the Bible Society, that the Icelandic Scriptures, distributed by the personal exertions of the Rev. E. Henderson, have been gratefully received by the inhabitants of Iceland; that the Societies of Gothenburgh, Westeras, and Gothland, which have now become Auxiliaries to the National Bible Society at Stockholm, are all active within their respective circles; that of the thirteen editions of the Scriptures, in whole, or in part, printing in Russia at the last General Meeting, eight have been completed, the remainder are in progress, and some nearly finished, making altogether, at least, 110,000 copies, actually in the press. The Russian Society is printing the New Testament in the language of Moldavia, a dialect of the modern Greek, for the inhabitants of that country and Wallachia; and the Missionaries established at Astrachan,

are engaged in an edition of the Gospel of St. Luke in the Tartar language. An edition of 5,000 copies of the New Testament in the Samogitian dialect is also in hand. The Russian Auxiliaries at Astrachan and Theodosia occupy important stations; the former will direct its attention to Persia, Georgia, and the countries to the east of the Caspian; whilst the latter extends its views to the Crimea, and even to Asia Minor. A translation of the Bible into the modern Russian language, promoted by the Emperor, has been resolved upon. The last Report noticed, that the number of Bible Societies within the United States of America amounted to sixty-nine; it appears their number is now increased to one hundred and fifteen. The Esquimaux are now in possession of the four Gospels. The translation of the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, and the first Epistle to the Corinthians, has also been finished, and will be printed as soon as convenient. The Committee have sent a supply of 200 Dutch Bibles, and an equal number of Testaments, for the use of Christian Hottentots at Bethelsdorp, in Southern Africa; and they have also supplied the Rev. Mr. Latrobe with 200 Dutch Testaments for distribution in that country. At Yon-groo, in Southern Africa, a disposition appears among the Mahomedans to receive the Scriptures in the Arabic language. The Committee have undertaken to print the Gospel of St. Matthew in the Bullom language. The transactions in the eastern part of the world continue to preserve their importance, both with respect to the multiplicity of their objects, and the zeal and perseverance with which they are carried on. The printing of the Persian and Arabic New Testaments are among the objects which occupy the attention and funds of the Corresponding Committee. The Gospel of St. John has been translated into the Bengalee language. The residue of an edition of 5000 Talmul New Testaments have been sent to Madras for distribution; they were thankfully received. The Malayalim version of the Four Gospels has been distributed among the members of the Syrian Church. The publication of the Armenian Bible hitherto unavoidably delayed, it is hoped, will be completed in the beginning of next year. The demand for the Portuguese Scriptures, by the Roman Catholics in India, has very considerably increased. Even among the priests at Goa; 1000 Portuguese Testaments

Testaments have been sent to Calcutta and Bombay respectively; and, to the latter place, 300 Arabic Bibles, for circulation chiefly among the Mahomedans in Surat. The Four Gospels have been finished in the Pali; and, in the Cingalese, the entire New Testament. In China, the Rev. Mr. MORRISON having nearly circulated the 2,000 copies of his Chinese translation of the New Testament, has entered upon a quodecimo edition. Of the Arabic Bibles and Testaments sent to Java, a very considerable number have been sold and some of the merchants and Sheiks are described, as sitting in company whole nights together, reading them with the greatest eagerness and attention. The Missionaries at Eimeo, in the South Seas, under the patronage of the London Missionary Society, have translated the Gospel of St. Luke into the Taheitan language. The general statement of the copies of the Scriptures, issued from March 31, 1815, to March 31, 1816, is—138,168 Bibles—110,068 Testaments; making the total issued, from the commencement of the Institution to the last mentioned period, 654,427 Bibles—828,546 Testaments; in all, 1,482,973 copies, exclusive of about 75,500 copies circulated at the charge of the Society, from depositories abroad; making a total of one million, five hundred and fifty-seven thousand, nine hundred, and seventy-three copies, already circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society!

It is a fact important to the general introduction of GAS LIGHTS, that the smell which sometimes arises from their use is not owing to the combustion, but to some imperfection in the apparatus and pipes, which allow part of the gas to escape otherwise than at the orifice of combustion. Whenever such smell arises, if a piece of lighted paper be carried along the pipes, it will set on fire the escaping gas, and discover the place of imperfection. Nearly half London will be illuminated by gas this winter, and the other half as soon as pipes can be laid down. About ten country towns are completely illuminated in this way, and companies are formed, and arrangements making, for wholly illuminating about sixty more. During the Lord Mayor's dinner in Guildhall, on the 9th of Nov. 2000 gas lights spread the white light of day, and the genial warmth of a July sun, without smell or effluvia of any kind.

LORD ELGIN's marbles are arranging in the new room at the British Museum, MONTHLY MAG. No. 291.

and, with those from Phygalia, will be open to public inspection in a few days. The suite of rooms, including the Townley collection, the Egyptian antiquities, the Elgin collection, and the Phygalian, will then be the richest in ancient sculptures in the world, and form a proud attraction of the metropolis, which may be visited, free of cost, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, during nine months of the year.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH's History of Great Britain, from the epoch of the English to that of the French Revolutions, is, we are assured, in considerable progress, and will not exceed four volumes in quarto. We are glad to observe that he acknowledges the receipt of many valuable documents; and we hope every aid will be afforded to enable him to render a work perfect in point of materials, which, in point of principle, will, we are confident, be worthy of national favour.

Travels from Vienna through Lower Hungary, by RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. are printing in one volume quarto, with engravings.

An Historical Account of the Discoveries and Travels in Africa, by the late JOHN LEYDEN, M.D. enlarged and continued, together with a view of the present state of that Continent, are announced by HUGH MURRAY, esq.

Mr. WALTER SCOTT, whose literary productions in verse fill eleven large volumes (over and above his ill-omened Waterloo), and whose original or annotated prose works exceed fifty volumes, surprises his friends by announcing a new History of Scotland, from the earliest records to the year 1745, in three volumes octavo. While Mr. Scott writes so well as he often has written, and while he does not lend his powerful talents to flatter *the mischievous prejudices of weak princes*, we think his works cannot be too extensive or various.

Proposals are in circulation for publishing by subscription, in two volumes octavo, Familiar Lectures on Moral Philosophy, dedicated to the gentlemen who have been his pupils, by JOHN PRIOR ESTLIN, LL.D. comprising—Moral Philosophy; Personal Morality; Social Morality; the British Constitution; Divine Morality; Public Worship; Religious Establishments; &c. &c.

Dr. KENTISH is preparing a new and enlarged edition of his valuable Treatise on Scalds and Burns.

Mr. L. EVANS, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has favoured us

with his observation of the Sun's Eclipse, November 19, 1816:

Beginning of the Eclipse, } h ' "	8 4 43
mean time, }	
End of ditto, mean ditto, .	10 19 46
Duration, .	2 15 3
Latitude of the Observatory	51° 29' 7.6"
longitude, 13" east.	

We have received from Mr. LOFFT the following particulars, observed by himself and Mr. ACTON, of Ipswich; together with some miscellaneous observations, which we are obliged to defer till our next:—

Eclipsis Gippovici Observata.

18 N. 20h. 30' 30" Temp. V. } <i>Eclipsis in-</i>	
20h. 16' 9" Apparens } <i>cepit.</i>	
= 19d. 8h. 16' Civ. T. }	
58½' Sol gibbosé falcatus; et	
propémodum, quâ parte	
incet, horizonti paral-	
lelus.	

21h. 21'

Macularum interior obscurata:

23' 39" *Secunda;*

26' 5" *Tertia; quæ et extrema glo-*
meratarum.

28½' Sol velut *Luna trima: Obscu-*
ratio maxima.

33' *Eclipsis minor incept.*

* 22h. 30' = 10½h. *Macularum intima emer-*
sit;

32' *Secunda glomeratarum emersit.*

34½' *Tertia plenè emersit; et ali-*
quantum à Luna distat.

43† *Eclips. C.L. observante, finita.*

44½‡ Sol, Actono observante, pror-

sus emersit.

Duratio eclipseos secundum illam prio-
rem observationem—2h. 12' 30".

Juxta illam posteriorem—2h. 13' 45".
Telescopio potentiore Fides igitur adhe-
benda; quanquam et meum sit egregiè
officio functum.

Horologium meum portatile post Eclip-
sin finitam ad tempus solare est correctum.

A new work on France, by LADY MORGAN is expected to appear early in January; it will include a general view of the actual state of that country.

A new novel may speedily be expected from the pen of Mr. GODWIN, under the title of MANDEVILLE, a domestic story of the seventeenth century.

Mr. T. DIBDIN is preparing for the press, the posthumous Dramatic Works of the late lamented and ingenious Mr. BENJAMIN THOMPSON: they will be published by subscription, for the benefit of his widow and six children.

An account is printing of the singular

* Seu 10h. Temp. Civ. seu popul.

† T. S. seu apparens 28' 40".

‡ T. S. 29' 55".

Habits and Character of the People of the Ponga Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; by Mr. WILLIAM MARINER, who remained for several years a constant associate of the king and the higher class of chiefs.

A literal translation, with the Spanish interlined, is printing in parts, of the Life and Exploits of the ingenious Knight, DON QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA; composed by Michael de Cervantes Saavedra; from the Madrid edition.

Mr. RICH, author of the interesting Description of the Ruins of Babylon, near Hella, has returned to Bagdad, where he is about to engage in new investigations.

A descriptive Catalogue of Recent Shells, with particular attention to the synonymy, by L. W. DILLWYN, F.R.S. F.L.S. is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. BEWICK is engaged on a set of cuts for a new edition of Esop's Fables.

A fifth volume, in foolscap octavo, is preparing of Lord Byron's Works; containing the Siege of Corinth, Parisina, Fare Thee Well, Monody on Sheridan, and several other poems.

A History of the late War in Spain and Portugal, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, esq. Poet Laureat to the Court of Great Britain, is preparing, in two volumes quarto.

Selected Beauties of British Poetry, with lives of the poets, critical dissertations, and an essay on English Poetry, are in preparation by THOMAS CAMPBELL, esq.

A Narrative of a Residence in Belgium during the Campaign of 1815, is printing.

Mr. W. GIFFORD is preparing an edition of the Plays and Poems of James Shirley, now first collected and chronologically arranged, and the text carefully collated; with occasional notes and a biographical and critical essay.

The Rev. W. N. DARNELL is printing a volume of Sermons on Practical Subjects.

Dramas, by Sir JAMES BLAND BURGESS, bart. are printing in two volumes.

BARRON FIELD, esq. of the Inner Temple, is printing, in two octavo volumes, a Practical Treatise on the Commercial Law of England.

Mr. MACLACHLAN, of Aberdeen, will soon publish a volume of Medical Effusions.

Family Annals, or the Sisters, is printing by Mrs. MARY HAYS, author of the Brothers, and Female Biography.

In January next will be published, *Memoirs and Remains of the late Rev. Charles Buck*, collected and arranged by Dr. JOHN STYLES, from his papers; and interspersed with observations illustrative of his character.

A volume is in the press, of *Memoir-randums of a Residence in France in the Winter of 1815-16*; including remarks on French society and manners, with a description of the catacombs, and notices of some other objects of curiosity and works of art not hitherto described.

Mrs. ANNE PLUMPTRE is engaged in writing an account of her Residence in Ireland in 1814 and 15: it will consist of a quarto volume, embellished with a portrait of the authoress, from a picture by Northcote, and with several engravings of remarkable scenery in Ireland, from original drawings.

A Series of Letters is preparing for publication, written by Philip Dormer, earl of Chesterfield, to Mr. Arthur Stanhope, relative to the education of Philip, the late earl.

The works of the late Professor Robison, on Practical Philosophy, are in the press, and will be enriched by a complete history of the steam engine, contributed by Mr. WATT, of the Soho.

The State Lottery, a dream, by SAMUEL ROBERTS; also, *Thoughts on Wheels*, a poem, by JAMES MONTGOMERY; are printing in one volume.

A periodical work will appear in January, to be continued every two months, under the title of the *Correspondent*, intended to consist of letters, moral, political, and literary, between eminent writers in France and England.

The interesting and valuable *Travels of Mr. LEGH, M.P. for Newton*, beyond the Great Cataracts of Egypt, in company with Mr. SMELT, will be published in a few days.

Mr. LEIGH HUNT has in the press a new volume of poems.

Mr. GOUBAND will shortly publish, the *Elements of Design*.

The Rev. ROBERT STEVENS is preparing another volume of Sermons.

A work called, the *Scientific Tourist in England, Scotland, and Wales*, is in preparation.

Tales of My Landlord, collected and reported by JEDIDIAH CLEISHBOTHAM, schoolmaster and parish-clerk of Ganderclough, are printing, in 4 vols. 12mo.

A complete Course of Instruction in the *Elements of Fortification*; originally intended for the use of the Royal Engineer Department, by Lieut-Col. C. W.

PASLEY, R.E. F.R.E. will soon appear, in two volumes, octavo.

The *System of Mechanical Philosophy*, by the late Dr. John Robison, LL.D., with notes and illustrations, comprising the most recent discoveries in the Physical Sciences, by DAVID BREWSTER, LL.D. F.R.S.E. will soon appear, in four volumes octavo, with numerous plates.

Mr. MONNEY, the humane and philanthropic author of *Considerations on Prisons*, has in the press a new edition of his tragedy of *Caractacus*; with preliminary remarks on English dramatic tragedy, including a blank-verse gamut, and strictures on theatrical committees, managers, and players.

One of the most eminent artists of the British school of drawing in water-colours, Mr. JOHN VARLEY, proposes to furnish a series of instruction in this art in twelve numbers, entitled, the *Principles of Landscape Design*. Four numbers have already been published, and justify the expectation that the author's talents had raised.

A gentleman at Cardiff is about to publish a translation into the Welsh language of Mr. Arthur Young's justly celebrated *Farmer's Calendar*.

A volume is preparing by a Mr. CHURCHILL, of *Corrections, Additions, and Continuations to Dr. REES's great Cyclopaedia*. This may be attempted without impeaching the fidelity, skill, or care of the learned editor; because time itself will render such corrections needful; and perhaps no man is so well qualified as himself to correct his own vast work in a supplementary volume, if his health fortunately permitted.

The Supplement to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* proceeds with interest. Mr. DUGALD STEWART has finished his *Views of the History of Abstract Philosophy*, in two Parts; and PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR will speedily commence, in Part 3, his *Views of the History of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences*. No literary plan could be better conceived than such a series by such able writers; but we caution the compilers of the future introductions to beware of a fault, too often committed by the acute Mr. STEWART, of obtruding their own fallible opinions as standards of truth, and as conclusive of any point in dispute. Historians of the sciences seem bound to state fully and fairly the doctrines of previous writers, and not on their own representations of those doctrines to submit them to the test of
3 L 2 other

other doctrines of any school of philosophy, however orthodox, plausible, or popular.

A new edition of the Antiquarian Cabinet is publishing in numbers, each containing ten plates, printed on royal octavo, each plate forming a head-piece to the description.

It affords us heartfelt satisfaction to find that those infamous London Newspapers, which owed a temporary ascendancy to their willing instrumentality in keeping in countenance the unchristian passions which gave rise to the late unhappy wars, and in perpetuating the delusions which enabled wicked ministers to continue them, are at length treated by the public with the neglect and scorn which they have so long merited. Two of the chief of them are well known to have fallen in sale from 7 and 8000 per day, to numbers below 3000; and what is more fatal to the sordid views of their unprincipled proprietors, the fact of their reduced sales being well understood by advertizers, their advertisements have palpably diminished in an equal proportion. Never were a people so abused as the English nation have been by these venal writers; and it is the duty of all public-spirited men to assist in depriving them of the power to renew their crimes. At the same time, it is proper to state, that those proprietors who performed the duties of the public press with as much integrity as the follies of the day would prudently admit, have not been subject to this revulsion of public opinion, and continue to maintain their sale and general patronage, in a degree which proves the worth of the golden adage, that "honesty is always the best policy."

Dr. MASON, of New York, now in this country, is about to publish a work entitled, a Plea for Catholic Communion.

A weekly publication, entitled, the Literary Bee, or the new Family Library, will appear within a few days: it will consist of moral and critical essays, sketches from history, classical tales, poems, descriptions of remarkable ruins, and of sublime and beautiful scenery, with pictures from real life, and essays on the manners and customs of different nations, by some of the best British and foreign writers of the present age.

A work, in thirty plates, with descriptions, is preparing, of the Costumes of the Netherlands.

Mr. FOSTER is engaged on an elaborate work on the Generic Forms of the

Crania of Animals, with a view to the further illustration of the novel science of Craniology.

Messrs. NETLAM and GILES are making arrangements for a trigonometrical survey (founded on the basis of Col. Mudge's and Capt. Coleby's Triangles) for a New Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, on a scale of an inch to the mile.

The readers of the Monthly Magazine recollect having perused an official account of Governor Macquarrie's attempt to explore the country lying west of the Blue Mountains, forming the boundary of the settlements in New South Wales, and of the interesting discoveries to which it led. The passes had been cleared, and the site of a town has been fixed in the centre of a fertile and beautiful country. He instructed Mr. Evans to continue the journey, and explore as far to the west as his means of transporting provisions, the nature of the country, and such unforeseen obstacles as travellers are exposed to, would permit. That gentleman had safely returned, and his inquiries had proved highly successful. The tract of country over which he travelled, consisted of a succession of rich and fertile valleys, separated by the interposition of hills covered with bark, pine, and other useful timbers; and abounding in pools and streams of water. He also fell in with a large river, full of fish, which, from its appearance, promised to be navigable at a short distance. Mr. Evans's tour extended 155 miles to the southward; and, at its termination, a very rich level country opened to view, offering, as far as the sight extended, no barrier to the progress of the traveller to the west.

By the Report of the Police Committee, it appears that there were committed to Newgate in three years as under:—

	1812.	1813.	1814.
Felonies	1,452	1,311	1,497
Misdemeanors	74	49	99
Assaults.....	3	—	1
Girls of 15, and under	19	9	13
Boys of 15, and under	43	89	76

Totals 1,591 1,458 1,678

A course of Lectures has been delivered by Mr. CURTIS, surgeon-aurist, of Soho-square, on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Ear. In this course Mr. Curtis introduced a number of improvements on the instruments commonly used for assisting the faculty of hearing, particularly his artificial ears

ears for deaf persons, which increase the collection of sound. To this defect he has added a small tube, which, by contracting the passage, occasions the sound to enter with greater force.

The 73d annual conference of the preachers in the connection of the late Rev. JOHN WESLEY, was lately held in London. The following is a recapitulation of the number of members in the society, and of regular travelling preachers:—

In Great Britain	191,680
In Ireland	28,542
In France	35
At Brussels	10
At Gibraltar	63
At Sierra Leone	129
At the Cape of Good Hope	42
In Ceylon	50
In the West Indies	18,038
Nova Scotia, &c.	1,824

Total..... 241,319

Number of members in America—

Whites..... 167,978

Coloured..... 43,187

————— 211,165

Total number..... 452,484

There are 725 regular travelling preachers in Great Britain, 132 in Ireland, 96 on foreign missions, and 704 in the American Methodist connexion. The increase of the members in Great Britain in the last year was 10,000, and in the West Indies 100.

Notwithstanding the state of the country, and the scarcity of money, the well-selected library of Mr. ROSCOE fetched 5,150*l.*; his prints 1,880*l.*; his drawings 738*l.*; and his portrait of Leo the Tenth 500 guineas.

The Rev. W. ETTRICK is printing a new, perhaps the 1260th, attempt to explain the alledged period of 1260 years, connected with some interpretation of a passage of the historical book of Daniel.

The locks of the canals east and west of Birmingham are said to prove that St. George's Channel is fifty feet higher than the German Ocean.

Mr. SOTHEY announces for sale the libraries of the late Rev. Charles Dunster, M.A.—of the late Robert Bland, M.D. F.A.S.—of the late Wm. Alexander, esq. F.S.A. and L.S.; the entire collection of pictures, prints, and drawings of the late Wm. Alexander, esq.; the library of the late Rev. T. Goodinge, LL.D.; the duplicates of a nobleman's library; and a matchless collection of prints, the property of Thomas Lloyd, esq.

A resumption of CAVE's original plan of a Magazine is announced, to be continued every other Saturday, under the title of the Portfolio, Political and Literary; being a general miscellany and collection of original and fugitive productions, including criticisms on new works, and select essays FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

A physician announces Letters to a Mother on the Management of Infants and Children; embracing the important subjects of nursing, food, dress, exercise, &c.; with general remarks on the diseases of infancy.

RUSSIA.

Among the deaths in Russia in 1814, were two persons, one between 145 and 150 years old, and the other between 125 and 130.

The city of Moscow is about half rebuilt; but, as the builders have been left at liberty to consult their own taste and convenience, it exhibits little improvement. The streets are as narrow as before, and fine houses are joined by hovels.

According to an enumeration of the population of Russia, made in 1806, the amount of the whole was 41,253,483. In this total were comprehended—

Poles	6,073,044
Finns.....	2,492,779
Tartars.....	550,000
Caucassians	64,089
Samoiedes	12,000
Mongols	300,000
Tribes	1,500,000

There are at Petersburg fourteen printing houses, of which three belong to the Senate, the Synod, and the War-office. The others belong to the academies, or to individuals; one prints in the Tartar language; another prints music. There are thirteen foreign booksellers; and about thirty Russian. There are also reading rooms.

DENMARK.

The valuable parchment MSS. which once formed part of the library of Baron Lehn—namely, Sallust, Livy, and Cicero's Orations—have been described by Professor Birger Thorlacius, in his tract entitled *Tres Codices pergameni auctorum Latinorum, ex Bibliotheca Kaas Lehniana in Lallandia*. According to this author, the Sallust contains Cataline's conspiracy, and the Jugurthan war; and the copy dates about the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century. It is in fine preservation, and is comprised in sixty-one quarto leaves. The second MS., is in one hundred and seventy two leaves, small quarto, contains the

the *Rhetorica ad Herennium*, of the date of the thirteenth century, and is of French penmanship.—The *Rhetorica* forms the text, and is accompanied by a vocabulary of rhetorical synonyms. The third is a finely executed MS. copy of Valerius Maximus, and appears to have been written in Germany in the fourteenth century.

A clergyman of Iceland, named JOHNSON, has recently translated the *Paradise Lost*, of Milton, into Icelandic verse.

FRANCE.

We had hopes that there was some error in regard to the wicked suppression of the admirable literary journals of France—works which have effected so much for literature, while, by their able management, they have done so much honour to their editors and their country. We are anxious to learn further particulars, but no language can adequately express our feelings on the bare announcement of the fact.

A French merchant of Bourdeaux has equipped a vessel for the circumnavigation of the globe. It is described as a strong swift-sailing vessel of 200 tons burden, called the *Bordelais*, and will be commanded by officers of the French navy.

A long ordonnance of Louis, on the subject of general Education, says—Cantonal schools are to be established under the superintendence of gratuitous committees, consisting of the local magistrate and clergyman; and the principal of the district college, if any, to be subject to the visitation of the superior clergy and magistrates. The children of the poor are to be taught gratuitously. The system of education is simple, and graduated from the first elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, to those attainments that may be useful in the avocations of ordinary life, such as mensuration, surveying, &c. Masters quali-

fied to give instructions according to this system are to be employed, at salaries proportioned to their abilities, in three distinct classes.

We are enabled to state, on the information of our correspondent at Paris, that the various school-books, according to the original plan of the *interrogative system*, and which are recognized in the volume called *the Tutor's Key*, having been formally submitted to the committee of Public Instruction at Paris, are in consequence ordered to be translated into the French language, and they are henceforward, with a translation of *the Tutor's Key*, to be introduced into the public schools of France. We learn also, that the systems of BELL and LANCASTER are succeeding, and that the system of the latter for teaching needle-work has been introduced into several schools in Paris. The eastern origin of these systems has not, however, escaped the notice of the Paris editors, who quote ancient books in the public library, which fully describe them.

UNITED STATES.

The proprietor of the Washington Museum advertizes for public view the *female mummy*, recently discovered in the great salt-petre cave. She appears to have been about five feet eight inches high, and of the most delicate and elegant symmetry. The hair is still on her head, some of her teeth remain, and the nails of her fingers and toes are perfect. In all probability she is as ancient as the immense mounds of the western country, which have so much astonished the world.

Of the fifty-seven Members of Congress who signed the Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776, it is stated that only five are now living, viz. John Adams, Wm. Ellery, Thos. M'Kean, Charles Carroll, and Thomas Jefferson.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

IN that line of history which borders upon dissertation, Mr. Hoyland's *Historical Survey of the People called Gipsies*, is a useful performance, as collecting together the various scattered notices relative to the past or present state of a race which, in its peculiarities, the existing form of society is rapidly doing away. It tends to prove, as might be expected, that, in Europe at least, these marked

castes will not much longer be able to keep themselves from sinking into the general mass of society.

Under the head Politics we may observe, that three or four pamphlets have appeared on various sides of the question, the merits of which, as they will be estimated decidedly by the predilections of the reader, we shall not dwell upon here. That addressed to Lord

Lord Grenville by Mr. Wheatly appears to us the most elaborate, and, upon the views of the writer, the most able.—A pamphlet on the means of improving the condition of the poor is worthy of attention, with respect to the minor measures which aid the care, but cannot supply the neglect, of political guardianship.—By the bye, we are glad to perceive that a publication, under the title of *West-India Sketches*, comes out from time to time in numbers, of a single sheet each. Its object is to spread a knowledge of the actual state of negro slavery in the West Indies, by giving, chiefly from authentic sources, passages which forcibly depicture it. The present No. V. consists of extracts from Dr. Pinckard; and, satisfied as we are of the veracity and ability of the narrator, they must convince all the world of the sad necessity of paying little attention to the arguments of self-interest on the score of slavery, whether negro or European.

In the benign regions of science and general information, we have to record with pleasure the completion of another part of Dr. Rees's *Cyclopedia*, a work now hastening to a close, and which will prove one of the most correct and able compilations on record. A Latin prize Dissertation upon the Origin and Nature of Hieroglyphics, by Mr. James Bailey, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has gained great praise at the University, as an honourable instance of youthful research and learning.

The most conspicuous production in Biography, is the life of the Rev. D. Brown, of Calcutta, drawn up by the Rev. C. Simeon. It proves Mr. Brown to have been an ardent, yet meek and consistent, divine of the established church, whose labours in the conversion and instruction of the natives of India merit every praise.

With respect to Theology, much controversy is afloat between the Unitarian and other Christian congregations. The chief disputants of the present month are the Rev. Edward Law, of the established church at Preston; and Mr. Holland, an Unitarian pastor of the same place. Sermons on the Union of Truth, Reason, and Revelation, by the Hon. and Rev. E. Turnour, point exceedingly at this dispute, being composed chiefly in support of the Trinity and other special doctrines involved in it. The Sermons of the Rev. Mr. Mayo, called *Plain Preaching*; and a third volume by the Rev. William Butcher, bearing the sy-

nonymous title of *Plain Discourses*, are of more general and practical utility. The Rev. Dr. Gleig, primate of the Scotch Episcopal Church, has also sent out the first part of an improved edition of Stackhouse's *History of the Bible*.

Under Law, besides some volumes of Reports by various hands, Mr. Schultes has favoured the world with an able treatise on that very fruitful source of litigation, the Propriety of Ground produced by the Desertion of the Sea. A Treatise on the Law of Slander, Libel, and Defamation, has also appeared, by Mr. Starkie, of Lincoln's Inn; being the third on this undefinable subject within a few years, all materially differing from each other in regard to the legal theory on that critical branch of jurisprudence.

In Medicine, an Essay on the Cause and Prevention of Diseases of the Liver, by Dr. Griffith; and a treatise on the Gout, by Dr. Scudamore, claim particular attention. A Vindication of Edinburgh, as a School of Medicine, from the Aspersions of a Member of the University of Oxford, by Dr. Whalley, was scarcely wanted; but it is for the honour of Institutions to repel assailants, even when little is to be apprehended.

In Antiquity and the Fine Arts, it gives us pleasure to notice Mr. Neale's '*History and Antiquities of Westminster Abbey*,' the first part of which is published, containing forty pages of letter-press, and five engravings, three finished and two etchings. Each number, of which there are to be ten, is to contain the same proportion. The plates are to consist, as far as practicable, of ground plans of the building, as also of such of its parts, including monuments, as are remarkable for antiquity or beauty.

We now proceed to an article which, in Poetry, is by far the most distinguished publication of the month, we mean the *Additional Canto to Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, by Lord Byron. The first production of his lordship, after circumstances so calculated to fix attention, cannot but excite great curiosity. In our opinion it will not be disappointed, for a more beautiful and characteristic poem never issued from Lord Byron's pen. The intelligent reader will recollect that the more steady awarders of praise have always given the palm of merit to Childe Harold over his other productions, and we clearly think the present canto will confirm

firm that judgment. So far from avoiding the subject of his domestic unhappiness, Lord Byron openly alludes to it, commencing with the following beautiful stanzas:—

Is thy face like thy mother's, my fair child!
Ada! sole daughter of my house and heart?

When last I saw thy young blue eyes they smiled,

And then we parted—not as now we part,
But with a hope.—

Awaking with a start,
The waters heave around me; and on high
The winds lift up their voices: I depart,
Whither I know not; but the hour's gone by,
When Albion's lessening shores could
grieve or glad mine eye.

Once more upon the waters! yet once more!
And the waves bound beneath me as a steed

That knows his rider. Welcome, to their roar!

Swift be their guidance, whereso'er it lead!

Though the strain'd mast should quiver as a reed,

And the rent canvas, fluttering, strew the gale,

Still must I on; for I am as a weed
Flung from the rock, on Ocean's foam,
to sail

Where'er the surge may sweep, the tempest's breath prevail.

In various parts of the poem he describes himself as one unfit to mix with general society; and slightly hints at a youth so given up to "phantasy and flame," as to render alteration of character impossible. All this he will doubtless hear of again through ten thousand channels. When he drops himself, the deep tone of feeling, of philosophy, and of exalted fancy, with which he treats of the themes suggested to him by the scenery he has recently encountered, is always affecting, but sometimes peculiarly grand. When it is added that Waterloo was one of them, much may be conjectured of no inconsiderable part of the poem. The following address to Bonaparte will shew the value of the appreciating gaze of a Byron, as distinguished from that of minor and sycophant poets.

Conqueror and captive of the earth art thou!
She trembles at thee still, and thy wild name

Was ne'er more bruited in men's minds than now

That thou art nothing, save the jest of Fame,

Who woo'd thee once, thy vassal, and became

The flatterer of thy fierceness, till thou wert

A god unto thyself; nor less the same
To the astounded kingdoms all inert,
Who deem'd thee for a time whate'er
thou did'st assert.

Oh more or less than man—in high or low,
Battling with nations, flying from the field;

Now making monarch's necks thy foot-stool, now

More than thy meanest soldier taught to yield;

An empire thou could'st crush, command, rebuild,

But govern not thy pettiest passion, nor,
However deeply in men's spirits skill'd,
Look through thine own, nor curb the lust of war,

Nor learn that tempted fate will leave the loftiest star.

Yet well thy soul hath brook'd the turning tide

With that untought innate philosophy,
Which, be it wisdom, coldness, or deep pride,

Is gall and wormwood to an enemy.

When the whole host of hatred stood hard by,

To watch and mock thee shrinking, thou hast smil'd

With a sedate and all-enduring eye;

When Fortune fled her spoil'd and favourite child,

He stood unbowed beneath the ills upon him piled.

Sager than in thy fortunes; for in them
Ambition steel'd thee on too far to show
That just habitual scorn which could condemn

Men and their thoughts; 'twas wise to feel, not so

To wear it ever on thy lip and brow,
And spurn the instruments thou wert to use,

Till they were turn'd unto thine overthrow;
'Tis but a worthless world to win or lose,
So hath it proved to thee, and all such lot who chose.

Lord Byron's summing-up of the effects of the French revolution, and some disappointment which subsequent arrangements have produced, is thus conveyed—

But this will not endure, nor be endur'd!
Mankind have felt their strength, and made it felt:

They might have used it better, but, allur'd
By their new vigour, sternly have they dealt

On one another; pity ceased to melt

With her once natural charities. But they,

Who in oppression's darkness caved had dwelt,

They.

They were not eagles, nourish'd with
the day;
What marvel then, at times, if they mis-
took their prey?

What deep wounds ever closed without a
scar?

The heart's bleed longest, and but heal
to wear

That which disfigures it; and they who
war

With their own hopes, and have been
vanquish'd, bear

Silence, but not submission;—in his lair
Fix'd Passion holds his breath, until the
hour

Which shall atone for years; none need
despair:

It came, it cometh, and will come—the
power

To punish or forgive—in *one* we shall be
slower.

The Banks of the Rhine, as well as
the Lake of Geneva, and Rocks of
Meillerie, so celebrated by Rousseau,
furnish Lord Byron with some very
delightful recollections and touches
peculiarly his own. Towards the con-
clusion he reverts again to self, and
most pathetically addresses his infant
daughter.

Besides this production of Lord
Byron, a work called the *Poetic Mirror*
has appeared, which contains very
happy, sometimes grave and some-
times humorous, imitations of the
modern poets, including Byron, Scott,
Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Wil-
son, and Hogg. They are executed
with a strength and poetical facility
which lead the reader to regret that a
poet so capable, should condescend to
appear in masquerade.

Mr. WARDEN, surgeon of the Nor-
thumberland, has published a very inte-
resting, and, abating some gross appeals
to the national vanity, an apparently
honest, representation of what passed in
that ship during its inglorious voyage to
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present fortunes, to be amiably disposed
persons, meriting a glorious destiny.
The author appears at least to make his
reports free from the base prejudices
that actuated Littleton, and other
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spies, who have misrepresented Napo-
leon's conversations; and his work,
therefore, is entitled to respect.

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We profess ourselves to be pleased both with the value and variety of these variations. Of the *thema* of this publication, the chief praise is, that it is familiar and simple. The examples seem illustrative of every possible evolution of the bow; and the whole routine of the finger-board, as well in respect of the style of plain but expressive performance, as in the execution of the various graces and decorative additions expected from the taste of veteran performers. The cyphered fingering, together with the explanation in notes, of the principal ornamental flourishes, as

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roulades, shakes, turns, beats, &c. will be found of general use; and we are justified in recommending Mr. Sanderson's work to the notice of juvenile practitioners.

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MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N. W. LONDON; From October 24, to November 24, 1816.

IN the hurry of drawing up my last Report, I omitted to redeem the pledge I had given in the preceding one, to furnish the particulars of the case of Sciatica, cured by the *Ranunculus Flammula*. I was first consulted by this patient upwards of a twelve-month since; he laboured under rheumatism of the face, with pain in the hip, extending down the thighs to the outside of the foot, taking the direction of the peroneal nerves. At that time I purged him briskly, and ordered the affected parts to be rubbed with scraped briony root, until a stinging sensation was produced in them, like that commonly occasioned by nettles. The affection of the lower extremities was removed by this treatment, but the pain in the face became increased, and extended itself over the whole head. I ordered, among other medicines, which I do not distinctly recollect, a mercurial pill, night and morning, for a few nights. My patient, unfortunately for himself, resided at some distance from me, and, from the inconvenience of frequently repeating his visits, continued to use this medicine a much longer time than was intended, nor did he discontinue it until the mouth and gums became affected in a distressing manner. Having erroneously supposed that I could not see him at his own dwelling, he took the advice of another practitioner, who, after many sage remarks on the impropriety of the treatment employed, gravely told him, he must first get rid of the mercury from his constitution, and then he had no doubt of being able to cure the disease. Led on by the empty promises of this illiberal and ignorant fellow, whose name a feeling of compassion induces me to conceal; he remained under his treatment six months, until he was exhausted in mind, body, and purse; he abandoned medicine as a thing from which he had nothing to hope, and continued three months longer in the most deplorable state of infirmity and pain, without the most distant prospect of recovery. At this period chance led me into his neighbourhood, when, not suspecting what had transpired, I had the curiosity to visit him. He was then suffering considerably in the hip and leg, as when first I saw him, and he spoke of his pain in the head as beyond all conception. A very little examination of his case enabled me to ascertain that the continuance of his symptoms was not to be ascribed to the use of mercury, but to his own irregularity during its employment, and that nothing but that remedy afforded the possibility of a cure. By my advice he commenced a course of mercurial inunction, and in three weeks lost all his pain. In the course of a month the disease returned in the hip, not, however, to so great a degree; it was accompanied with quick and full pulse. I ordered him to be bled and cupped; the relief afforded was only temporary, but I was still willing to hope that the disease was within the reach of local means; therefore no recourse was had to the mercurial frictions, so serviceable before. I directed a poultice of the leaves of the afore-mentioned plant to be applied to the knee, where the whole of the pain had centered; and in forty-eight hours no vestige of the disease remained; but, in consequence of the application having been continued too long in contact with the part, a painful ulceration succeeded, which required upwards of a fortnight to heal.

The *Ranunculus* is one of the most irritating vesicatories of the vegetable kingdom, and possesses the power of removing many disorders where the common blister is without efficacy. Its application is attended with a painful burning sensation in the part, which in highly irritable constitutions is almost intolerable. In a delirium of long continuance, with apparent insensibility to external impressions, the functions of the brain were, in four hours, roused into healthy action by a poultice of this plant to the nape of the

the neck; the pain excited by it was soon manifested by the restlessness of the patient, who made many attempts to remove it. In cases, therefore, of obstinate sciatica, which have resisted the several means I have before recommended, when it may be thought advisable to have recourse to this remedy, these facts should be borne in mind; and it should be observed, that, as soon as the vesication has been produced, it must be taken off, or the subsequent ulceration will be exceedingly painful and difficult to heal. In the case of sciatica, just related, its application was continued for the space of thirty-six hours, and the consequences were severely felt.

A lady, under my care for Paralysis, has communicated to me the instructive fact of her having been formerly cured of a cancer in the breast by drinking the juice of clivers, or goosegrass. On enquiry into the particulars, I have no reason to doubt that the disease was a real cancer; and, as her case is not unsupported by others, of which I have casually heard, I am strongly disposed to recommend a trial of this remedy in similar circumstances. My patient was led to employ it on the suggestion of a Dr. Bateman, a clergyman, who transmitted to her the following account, the re-publication of which may be useful.

"An old woman, in my parish, had a bloody cancer, which continued to eat away the flesh for many years; her shrieks were terrible; I recommended the cliver to be tried in the following manner:—

"She first took a mercurial purge, abstained from salt-meat, lived on a thin diet, and twice a day, between meals, (or, better, one should be taken fasting,) drank a pint of the juice of clivers, which she got by pounding and squeezing them. I ordered her to take of the juice, boiled and mixed with hog's-lard, so as to make a soft ointment, and constantly apply it to the wound, and lay the bruised clivers over it, and refresh as often as it dried, and to keep the wound very clean. It was immediately done, and continued for six months, partly by compulsion, for the amendment was so gradual I could hardly persuade her she was better. I began to be in doubt; only, as the offensive smell abated and she was still alive, I thought a cure might in time be effected, and accordingly pressed the continuance of the regimen. The winter was mild, and there were plenty of clivers to be found under hedges to a warm exposure. In three months after, the wound was perfectly healed; she took it every spring, and never had a return.

"Another case was that of Dr. Bullman, of Lincoln College, who was afflicted with so violent a humour all over his arms, that it was like a leprosy; he tried it on my recommendation, and was cured in three months. He improved the prescription by eating clivers as salad, with oil, and confined himself to white meats.

"A poor man, who had so much of his face eat away by a cancer as not to be a fit object to come to the house, took the clivers as directed, and is well.

"*The Ointment.*—To one pound of fresh hog's-lard, melted, without salt, put as much as the cliver juice will moisten; boil it over a slow fire, often stirring it till it looks a little brown; then strain it through a cloth, and, when cold, take the ointment from off the water that will be at the bottom. The bruised leaves often stop the effusion of blood from the wound. Take physic, and drink the juice, at least a week before the ointment is applied. Laying on the bruised leaves is of use, but it heats the part prodigiously, and should be taken off when the pain is too violent, and applied as the patient can bear it."

11, North Crescent, Bedford Square.

JOHN WANT,
Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

DR. BALFOUR, of Edinburgh, cures gout, for instance in the feet, by compression to the balls of the toes; friction to the oedematous parts; percussion to the ankles; and friction and percussion to the legs;—surrounding all the parts, afterwards, with a roller; with brisk purgatives of decoction of senna and Epsom salts.

The same gentleman has published thirty-three cases of the immediate cure of Rheumatism by compression, percussion, and friction, with slight laxatives.

At Epelsheim, near Alzey, in digging for sand, there was lately found the skeleton of a rhinoceros, above 15 feet under ground, on a bed of stone, and covered in sand; a large tooth was found, the form of which shewed it belonged to some foreign animal. The place was examined, and they found, as was expected, the bones of an immense animal. Only pieces could be got out, because they easily broke, but when brought into the air turned as hard as stone. At last they found the point of the horn broken lengthways, rounded at the top, by

by frequent whetting while the animal was living.

Dr. GREEN, of Drogheda, has discovered that one or more table-spoonfuls of oil of turpentine removes obstinate obstructions of the bowels.

Dr. MACCULLOCH, in a valuable paper on the Geology of Sky, gives the following account of its marble.—“The marble of Sky is of a pure white colour, and appears sufficiently extensive and continuous to be capable of yielding large blocks. The purity of its colour is seldom contaminated; its fracture is granular and splintery, and its texture fine, less fine than that of Iona, but more so than that of Assynt: its compactness, hardness, and gravity, are greater than those of the marble of Carrara, which it in fact resembles in little else than colour. It is apparently well fitted for all purposes of sculpture, as it can be wrought in any direction, and has sufficient transparency, while at the same time it assumes even a better polish than is required for statuary. It possesses a property not found in that of Carrara; in compactness of texture by which it

resists the bruise which so often takes place in marble at the point where the chisel stops, an effect known to sculptors by the technical term *stunning*, and of which the result is a disagreeable opaque white mark, generally in the very place where the deepest shadow is wanted.

M. LEOPOLD DE BUCH has published an interesting Memoir on the Limits of the perpetual Snows in the North; by which it appears that there never falls at Bergen, in the space of a year, less than 68 inches of rain, and frequently 92 have been known to fall; whereas at Upsal, in the same latitude, but in the interior, the annual quantity of rain does not exceed 14 inches. The following is the table of his results in Norway and Lapland:—

	Metres.
The Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) disappears at	237
The Birch-tree (<i>Betula alba</i>)	482
The Myrtle (<i>Vaccinium Myrtillus</i>)	620
The Mountain Willow (<i>Salix myrsinites</i>)	656
The Dwarf Birch (<i>Betula nana</i>) ..	836
The snow ceases to melt at	1060

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SUCH is the diminution of travelling by stage-coaches, owing to the decreased trade, that one coach-master in London received 50l. per week less during the last three months than during the corresponding months of last year.

The receipts of the Drury-lane Theatre in the last season fell short of the calculation in no less a sum than 11,998l. 11s. 5d. owing, as is supposed, to the state of the times.

On the continents of Europe and America, owing to excessive speculations on the peace, British goods and manufactures have long been selling at from twenty to forty per cent. under prime cost, to the extensive ruin of merchants in England, and of manufacturers in the countries where the articles are so undersold.

The butter exported from Ireland in 1800 was 263,289 cwts.; in 1805, 329,155 cwts. in 1810, 335,953 cwts.; and in 1815, 432,154 cwts.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	Oct. 25.	Nov. 22.
Cocoa, West India	3 5 0 to 4 10 0	3 5 0 to 4 10 0 per cwt.
Coffee, W. India, ordinary	2 13 0 — 3 6 0	2 13 0 — 3 6 0 ditto.
—, fine	4 10 0 — 5 0 0	4 10 0 — 5 0 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	6 15 0 — 7 0 0	5 1 0 — 5 3 0 ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 5 — 0 1 4	0 1 4 — 0 1 5 per lb.
—, Demerara	0 1 9 — 0 1 11	0 1 8 — 0 1 10 ditto.
Currants	4 0 0 — 4 10 0	4 0 0 — 4 10 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 16 0 — 3 0 0	2 16 0 — 3 0 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	60 0 0 — 62 0 0	60 0 0 — 63 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	43 0 0 — 0 0 0	45 0 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	11 11 0 — 18 18 0	11 11 0 — 18 18 0 per cwt.
—, —, Bags	10 10 0 — 14 14 0	10 10 0 — 14 14 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	11 0 0 — 0 0 0	11 0 0 — 0 0 0 per ton.
—, —, Pigs	7 10 0 — 8 0 0	7 10 0 — 8 0 0 ditto.
Oil, salad	15 0 0 — 16 0 0	15 0 0 — 16 0 0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	75 0 0 — 0 0 0	100 0 0 — 0 0 0 per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2 4 0 — 0 0 0	2 4 0 — 0 0 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6 0 0 — 0 0 0	6 0 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	0 0 0 — 0 0 0	0 0 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
—, East India	0 18 0 — 1 0 0	0 18 0 — 1 0 0 ditto.

Silk,

Silk, China	1	0	0	—	1	3	0	1	0	0	—	1	3	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	9	0	—	0	15	0	0	9	0	—	0	15	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	10	0	—	0	11	0	0	10	0	—	0	11	0	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	3	0	—	0	3	8	0	3	0	—	0	3	8	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	4	2	—	0	6	1	0	4	2	—	0	6	1	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	0	0	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	0	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	0	0	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	ditto.
—, —, white	0	1	2	—	0	1	3	0	1	2	—	0	1	3	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	6	9	—	0	7	0	0	6	10	—	0	7	0	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	0	—	0	3	9	0	3	6	—	0	3	9	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	6	—	0	4	6	0	3	9	—	0	4	9	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	3	10	0	—	3	11	0	3	10	0	—	3	12	0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	4	0	0	—	4	6	0	4	2	0	—	4	8	0	ditto.
—, East India	1	12	0	—	3	0	0	1	14	0	—	3	2	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	5	14	0	—	6	10	0	5	14	0	—	6	10	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	2	13	0	—	0	0	0	2	13	6	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	2	13	6	—	0	0	0	2	14	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	6	—	0	2	7	0	2	6	—	0	2	7	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	5	1	—	0	5	6	0	5	1	—	0	5	6	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ g.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ — Hambro', 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 3 — Madeira, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ — Jamaica, 50s.—Newfoundland, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Southern Fishery, out and home, —1.

Course of Exchange, Nov. 22.—Amsterdam, 40 2 B 2 U.—Hamburgh, 37 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ U.—Paris, 25 70.—Leghorn, 46.—Lisbon, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Dublin, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill; Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 125l.—Grand Union, 30l.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union, 70l.—Lancaster, 17l. 10s.—Worcester and Birmingham, 23l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 230l.—London Dock, 65l. per share.—West India, 144l.—East India, 130l.—East London WATER-WORKS, 60l.—West Middlesex, 22l. 10s.—London Institution, 40l.—Surry, 10l.—Russell, 14l.—Imperial INSURANCE OFFICE, 50l.—Albion, 28l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 48l.

Gold in bars 3l. 18s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 14s.—Silver in bars 5s. The 3 per cent. con. on the 26th, were 63; 5 per cent. Navy 93 $\frac{1}{2}$.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov. 1816, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 208.

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses a.

APLETON J. Army, Yorkshire, merchant. (Totterdell and co. London)
 Andrew C. Princes Street, Lothbury, bill brokers. (Tucker)
 Alderson W. Sunderland, mercer. (Blakiston, London)
 Alexander T. Finsbury Square, mariner. (Paterfon)
 Allsop M. Louth, draper. (Edmunds and Jey, London)
 Atwood T. Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, tailor. (Richardson and co.)
 Alderson W. Sunderland, currier. (Hines)
 Barber E. Yarmouth, dealer. (Hindmarsh, London)
 Bourn M. Boleyn, Suffolk, shopkeeper. (Gregson and co. London)
 Boothman W. Coln, Lancashire, hawk. (Norris, L.)
 Burgess F. Leicester, h. fier. (Taylor, London)
 Barlow T. fer. East Retford, Nottingham, innkeeper. (Exly and co.)
 Baily B. Beddington Corner, Mitcham, calico printer. (Hurd, London)
 Bristow G. Golden Square, wareh. useman. (Coppage, L.)
 Bessel C. Bristol, coachmaster. (King)
 Bennett R. Platt, Kent, limeburner. (Leg and co. L.)
 Barnes W. Greyhouthen, Cumberland, cordwainer. (Falcon, London)
 Bilby J. Nottingham, lace manufacturer. (Hurd and co. London)
 Belton S. Mincing Lane, broker. (Abbot)
 Brottie W. Ryarsh, Kent, farmer. (Grace, London)
 Brown J. Baffalag, Monmouthshire, iron manufacturer. (Prothero, Newport)
 Birley W. jun. Longton, Lancashire, innkeeper. (Smith, Preston)
 Barnes J. Liverpool, tailor. (Chaffer, London)
 Boyes J. Auldby, Yorkshire, sugar baker. (Roser, Y.)
 Bentham J. Straw, Padock in Aistorth, Yorkshire, dealer. (Heelis, London)
 Biss I. Bristol, tailor. (Hicks and co. London)
 Carthy C. M. Long lane, Bermundsey, skinner. (Reardon and co.)
 Coleman L. and J. Lambert, Old Bathlem, merchant. (Madden and co. London)
 Campbell C. Liverpool, draper. (Hurd and co. L.)

Checkets J. Weyfields, Warwickshire, lime burner. (Lane and co. London)
 Chilton T. Hadleigh, Suffolk, brewer. (Evans, L.)
 Carbut J. Manchester, calico printer. (Hud and co.)
 Commuck C. Whitechapel road, victualler. (Eyles, L.)
 Colebeck T. Walthouse, W. Elus, Cattlefield, and J. Wilkfon, Yorkshire, flax spinners. (Sweet and Stokes, London)
 Corpe J. Sen Greer, Sadler. (Davis and co.)
 Clayton E. Rathbone place, tailor. (Hughes)
 Clark E. Spans buildings, St. Pancras, cowkeeper. (Bartlett)
 Cranstone W. Hull, linen draper. (Edge, Manchester)
 Carr J. Coventry, tobaccoist. (Woodcock and co.)
 Clayton R. Leeds, cloth merchant. (Sykes, London)
 Chick R. Moynexon Street, Bryanstone Square, linen draper. (Richardson)
 Convin J. Abergavenny, dealer and chinaman. (King, L.)
 Chard W. Batson, Shepton Mallett, innkeeper
 Cuddihy P. London, merchant. (Young and co.)
 Cuthbert J. and M. Clark, jun. Colchester Street, Savage gardens, wine merchants. (Rivington)
 Dixon J. and J. Maddox, Liverpool, soap boilers. (Bladstock and co. London)
 Delahoy J. Deptford, printer. (Wily, London)
 Doudney W. W. and G. Tanner, Southwark, cheese-mongers. (Lindsey, London)
 Bird-rich C. Raxbe, Hampton Court, tailor. (Deyker, L.)
 Dixon S. Portsea, tailor. (Tucker, London)
 Dunkin J. Aldersgate Street, tallow chandler. (Erit)
 D an T. Sunderland, sail maker. (Hines)
 Donnah R. Windly, Derbyshire, cheese-factor. (Ber-ridge, London)
 Elliot E. Mastrough, Yorkshire, iron founder. (Taylor, L.)
 Eld T. Haughton, Staffordshire, tanner. (Price and co. L.)
 Landsby W. Bristol, baker. (Frankis)
 Elias E. Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Church)
 Eullington T. Newcastle Street, woollen draper. (Higden and co. London)
 Effingham J. Dartford, Kent, innkeeper. (Reid, L.)
 Fletcher J. and J. Fletcher, Liverpool, ship chandlers. (Avison and co.)
 Fisher J. West Bromwich, Staffordshire, banker. (Bour-dillon and co. London)
 Field J. Gresham, Norfolk, carpenter. (Windle and co. L.)
 Frazer J. Liverpool, merchant. (Chester, London)

- Flower T. and J. Mainwaring, Chester rents, Chancery
 Lane, Jeweller. (Jennings and co. L.)
 Fowler G. Boyes, Anahy, Kingston upon Hull, sugar
 bakers. (Roller and co. London)
 Gerson W. and A. B. Gerson, Lambourn Chambers,
 merchants. (Greys and co. L.)
 Griffin J. Little Ryder Street, St. James's, man milliner.
 (Poulet and co.)
 Granger T. Bristol broker. (Hells
 Price and co. London)
 Guy F. Wellington Terrace, Somersetshire, mariner.
 (Price and co. London)
 Guy H. Dane Hill, Sussex, lime burner. (Croft and co. L.)
 Gutter C. Pillham, Norfolk, miller. (Tilbury, London)
 Gutter W. jun. Hereford, mercer. (Bach, London)
 Gutterham C. Liverpool, merchant (Strainstreet and co.)
 Gutterham A., J. Strachan, and W. Fry, New Broad Street,
 merchants. (Druce, London)
 Gutter K. Speenhamland, fadler. (Aldridge and co. L.)
 Gutter T. Perthshire, Worcesterhire, Skinner. (Woodward
 and Son)
 Griffith R. Pool, Montgomeryshire, banker. (Griffiths
 and co.)
 Glover D. and J. Glover, Leeds, woollaplers. (Upton
 and co.)
 Gorton S. Barnby, Yorkshire, linen draper. (Exly
 and co. London)
 Green J. Norwich, hofier. (Alexander and co. London)
 Greenwood F. Upper King Street, Bloomsbury, jeweller.
 (Poole, London)
 Hounfel A. Burton, Bradford, and J. Hounfel, Bridport,
 rope makers. (Allen, London)
 Holt H. Bell Savage, Ludgate hill, coffee house keeper.
 (Patten, London)
 Huchard W. H. Richmond buildings, Soho, book binder,
 (Shuter, London)
 Hurd T. Pontmoras, Glamorganhire, linen draper.
 (Lambert and co. London)
 Hurd T. Mark Lane, maltster. (Church
 and co. London)
 Hurd J. and C. Outwaite, St. Paul's Church yard, uphol-
 sters. (Nibbet)
 Hurd M. Liverpool, merchant. (Lowe and co. London)
 Hurd J. Longden, Worcesterhire, merchant. (Dines, L.)
 Hurd J. Bryanstone Street, St. Mary le bone, dealer in
 lace. (Saunders)
 Hurd J. Bath, oilman. (Harman, London)
 Hurd W. Leeds, hatter. (Lambert and co. London)
 Hurd C. Corbets' Payre, Essex, rectifier. (Martin, L.)
 Hurd J. and J. Homes, Carlisle, carriers. (Burket, L.)
 Hurd W. North Shields, master mariner. (Mitchell
 and co.)
 Hurd J. and A. Hood, Great Marlow, grocers. (Antice
 and co. London)
 Hurd W. Bristol, plainmaker and ironmonger. (Ball
 and co. London)
 Hurd G. Ifracombe, draper. (Poole and Glenfield, L.)
 Hurd C. Old City Chambers, merchant. (Kearsey
 and co. London)
 Hurd J. Queen Street, Cheapside, painter. (Hurt
 and co. London)
 Hurd B. and T. Robinson, Lawrence Lane, warehouse-
 men. (Tomlinson and co.)
 Hurd J. Tonbridge, shopkeeper. (Rowland and co. L.)
 Hurd J. Pancras Lane, warehouseman. (Adams, L.)
 Hurd W. Ofweary, tanner. (Stevenson, London)
 Hurd C. Ofweary, tanner. (Stevenson, London)
 Hurd S. Back Lane, St. George's in the east, ropemaker.
 (Bleasdale)
 Hurd E. Queen Square, Bloomsbury, wine merchant.
 (Wiltshire and co. London)
 Hurd L. S. Noes, Queen Street, Cheapside, wine mer-
 chant. (Reilly, London)
 Hurd E. D. Chester, liquor merchant. (Bladstock
 and co. London)
 Hurd J. Newcastle upon Tyne, porter merchant. (Bell
 and co. London)
 Hurd J. High Street, St. Giles's, brewer. (Sweet
 and co.)
 Hurd W. Lloyd's Coffee house, merchant. (White
 and co. London)
 Hurd W. Pontypool, Monmouthshire, glazier. (Price
 and co. London)
 Hurd J. Bolton le Moors, cotton manufacturer. (Windle
 and co. London)
 Hurd C. Old Bond Street, Jeweller. (Rowland and co. L.)
 Hurd T. Birmingham, dye sinker. (Price and co. London)
 Hurd J. Cheapside, hofier. (Swann)
 Hurd J. Birmingham, music seller. (Easter and co.)
 Hurd G. and A. Donaldson, Cecil Street, Strand, tailors.
 (Richards and co. L.)
 Hurd H. Liverpool, merchant. (Denison)
 Hurd T. Ordinal, Nottinghamshire, maltster. (Exley
 and co. London)
 Hurd A. Halifax, hofier. (Waglesworth
 and co. London)
 Hurd S. J. Tottenham Court Road, merchant. (Jones
 and co. London)
 Hurd T. Hutton Garden, silver plater. (Robinson, L.)
 Hurd A. Commercial Chambers, Minorities, money scrive-
 ner. (Pullen, London)
 Hurd R. Shadwell, High Street, shopkeeper. (Hutchinson, L.)
 Hurd M. and G. Mummery, Margate, coach makers.
 (Taylor, London)
 Hurd M. G. Haymarket, fadler. (Dischward and co.)
 Hurd M. Newport, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper.
 (Pearson)
 Hurd J. Tovil, Kent, seed crusher. (Smith, London)
 Hurd G. Fenchurch Street, merchant. (Wiltshire and co.)
 Hurd A. Queen Street, Golden Square, bookbinder.
 (Gable)
 Hurd R. Gosport, shopkeeper. (Alexander and co. L.)
 Hurd E. Theobald's road, coachmaker. (Chevely)
 Hurd M. C. Liverpool, milliner. (Griffiths and co.)
 Hurd W. Hipkely, pig jobber. (Constable, L.)
- Monkhouse W. J. Liverpool, iron merchant. [Rowland
 and co.]
 March W. Totness, hawker. [Blake, London]
 Martin T. and S. Hopkins, Bristol, linen drapers. [Jen-
 kins and co. London]
 Moorhouse G. Doncaster, grocer. [Aldis, London]
 Madgwick R. Portsmouth, shoe maker. [Shelton, L.]
 Martin F. Aldersgate Street, Rockbroker. [Adlington
 and co. London]
 Mallinson A. and J. Mallinson, Ruddersfield, woollaplers.
 [Edmunds, London]
 Muncon J. Redcross Street, Cripplegate, baker. [Swan
 and co. London]
 M-Rae F. St. Martin Street, Leicester Square, tailor.
 [Hamilton]
 Newman J. Portlase, Sussex, common brewer. [Palmer
 and co. London]
 Nut R. Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, fadler. [Wellingham, L.]
 Noel L. J. J. Queen Street, Cheapside, wine merchant.
 [Reilly, London]
 Ogden G. Manchester, draper. [Ellis, London]
 Orwin W. Carlisle, upholsterer. [Bell and co. London]
 Phillips L. and J. High Holborn, glais merchants,
 [Chilton, London]
 Puggy C. Lower Road, Islington, and Highborn, flour
 cloth manufacturer. [Coote, London]
 Phelan R. Bath, grocer. [Burfoot, London]
 Phillips D., T. Wray, and H. Baker, York, merchants.
 [Bridges and co. London]
 Proud J. Bilston, Staffordshire, bookseller. [Price
 and co. London]
 Price H. Volgelly, Merionethshire, shopkeeper. [Griffith
 and co. Liverpool]
 Palmer W. Chilton, Gloucestershire, mason. [Poole
 and co. London]
 Penberthy J. Illogan, Cornwall, grocer. [Cardale
 and co. London]
 Penny G. Warrford Court, Throgmorton Street, merchant.
 [Boudillon]
 Parry H. and W. Parry, Caerleon, Monmouthshire, tin
 plate manufacturers. [Platt, London]
 Payton J. Christ Church, draper. [Waker, L.]
 Parker T. Cherley, Lancashire. [Meadowcroft, L.]
 Pearson G. Leadenhall Street, tailor. [Mitchell and co. L.]
 Pickering J. Hatton wall, oilman. [Smith
 and co. London]
 Perkins J. Reading, Berkshire, haberdasher. [Cole, L.]
 Porritt J. Minorities, cheesemonger. [Lee and co.]
 Prigg R. Norwich, grocer. [Alexander, London]
 Paine T. A. Lopey, Yorkshire, dealer. [Alexander
 and co. London]
 Ritchie A. Liverpool, merchant. [Adlington and co. L.]
 Rippon R. Liverpool, agent broker. [Griffith and co.]
 Rainford C. East Hanney, Berkshire, mealman. [Nelson, L.]
 Roe H. Greenwich, builder. [Hodgson, London]
 Roberts W. Mauchester, corn factor. [Brundett and co. L.]
 Redbeck J. Devizes, muff manufacturer. [Popkin, L.]
 Ratcliff R. late of Motherhall, Stone Staffordshire. [Edmund
 and co. London]
 Rowntree G. Stockton, Durham, draper. [Windle, L.]
 Roddins C. Milton Mowbray, grocer. [Collet, L.]
 Reynolds G. Portreath, Cornwall, innkeeper. [Cardale
 and co. London]
 Roberts S. Bowbridge, Gloucestershire, barge owner.
 [King, London]
 Saunders J. Ridgway Cross, Herefordshire, grocer. [Wall,
 Worcester]
 Storrs J. Doncaster, spirit merchant. [Stringer
 and co. London]
 Shepherd W. Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, victualler. [Few
 and co. London]
 Story T. Leeds, cheesemongers. [Tattle and co.]
 Stone J. Little Yarmouth, ship builder. [Peacock, L.]
 Smith W. and A. Fairthorne Smith, Stockton, Durham
 bankers. [Baxter and co. London]
 Smith J. Huddersfield, cooper. [Bell, London]
 Smith T. Grafton, Flyford, Worcesterhire, wool merchant.
 [Fidgate, London]
 Stuart J. Bishopgate Street, fadler. [Pitches and co. L.]
 Thomas J. Ofweary, mercer. [Jones
 and co. London]
 Taylor G. and W. Fleet Street, linen drapers. [Mason
 and co. London]
 Thompson J. sen. and J. Thompson, Jun. Newcastle upon
 Tyne, merchants. [Martin and co. London]
 Tindle J. Minorities, linen draper. [Thomas
 and co. London]
 Tongue R. Arnold, Nottinghamshire, innkeeper. [Knowls,
 London]
 Tallents F. Kerby, Nottinghamshire, grocer. [Knowls, L.]
 Thomas L. Handall Abbey, Yorkshire, cattle jobber.
 [Norton, London]
 Taylor J. Heath Charrock, Lancashire, cotton manufac-
 turer. [Adlington London]
 Trevor J. and J. Richards, Whitchurch, Salop, bankers.
 [Exley and co. London]
 Timewell J. Fitzhead, Somersetshire, flour merchant.
 [Adlington, London]
 Vandersteen W. and J. C. Daycock, Widgegate Street, Bi-
 shopgate Street, silk manufacturers. [James
 and co. London]
 Walter A. and J. Stokes, Bishopwood and Lydbrook
 Works, Gloucestershire, and Walford, Herefordshire,
 iron masters. [Lambert and co. London]
 Wohleberg J. St. Catherine Street, biscuit baker. [Chap-
 man and co. London]
 Williams J. Bristol, timber merchant. [Bourdillon
 and co. London]
 Wilkinon W. Kigly, Yorkshire, cotton piece manufacturer.
 [Beverly, London]
 Webster F. St. Austin, linen draper. [Cardale and co. L.]
 Williams J. Newport, Isle of Wight, grocer. [Moene, L.]
 Webber H. Bristol, merchant. [Biggs, London]
 Whalers M. Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, broker. [Wilt-
 shire and co. London]
 Young J. Blandford, St. Mary, Dorsetshire, dealer. [Wil-
 son and co. London]

DIVIDENDS.

- Austin B. Minorles
 Adams G. High street, St. Mary le bone
 Austin J. W. Princes street, Coventry street
 Aldridge J. Nelson square
 Adams W. and J. Edwards, Cumberland street, Fitzroy square
 Ashby J. Boxhead, Hertfordshire
 Addock J. St. Mary Axe
 Allin W. Birmingham
 Alton W. Heybridge hall, Heybridge, Essex
 Amos J. and C. Sutherland, St. Helen's place
 Ashby R. Poultry
 Anderson A. Philpot lane
 Arnold W. J. Great Tower street
 Altham W. Tokenhouse yard
 Barlow J. Newport, Isle of Wight
 Bromedge J. Stone Mill, Gloucestershire
 Bland J. and J. Satterthwaite, Fen court
 Budd P. Plymouth Dock
 Baker S. Southwark
 Brown T. Savage gardens
 Ballour J. Basinghall street
 Brame T. Lowestoft, Suffolk
 Batchelor J. and J. Petrie, Larkhall place, Surrey
 Brair R. M. Fen-court
 Branthwaite A. Greville street, Holborn
 Bond R. Plymouth
 Blackburn C. East India Chambers
 Bramly H. Lloyd's Coffee house
 Ball J. B. Kensington
 Biddle N. Gloucestershire
 Burt J. Sheffield
 Brown C. and C. Oily, George street, Portman square
 Blackburn J. Duke street, Aldgate
 Becher C. Lothbury
 Bevan T. Fishguard, Pembroke
 Brown J. Heaton Norris, Lancashire
 Carter G. Wheathamstead, Herts
 Clough T. Bramley, Yorkshire
 Cowel M. and F. Carter, Old Ford
 Cooper V. New Bond street
 Clark H. Liverpool
 Cowie J. Warrford court
 Cleaver W. E. Denmark street, St. Giles
 Carter W. Sulgrave
 Cordwell J. Manchester
 Cox J. sen. late of Shoe lane
 Carels R. late of Hereford
 Cooper J. Rothwell
 Cockaine J. Tottenham court road
 Cotterell E. S. Manchester
 Cliff H. Glasgow
 Cook J. Gravesend
 Clark T. Ilminster
 Debenne J. S. North Walsham, Norfolk
 Davis J. Shoreditch
 Davidson J. East India chambers
 Dean J. Nutkins's corner, Bermondsey
 Daniel J. jun. Bristol
 Daniel R. Coleman street
 Durrant T. Heathfield, Sussex
 Dodd J. Norfolk street
 Dubois J. Brixton
 Dickinson, Guildhall Passage
 Dorge E. jun. Bennington
 Dodgson, Liverpool
 Daniel H. Greek street, Soho
 Dewling R. Melksham
 Elgar W. Maidstone
 Ewer W. Little Love lane, Bermondsey
 Evans T. Monmouth
 Eyer W. St. Columb Major
 Evans J. Tottenham court road
 Evens J. Hindon, Wiltshire
 Evershed W. Tooley street, Southwark
 Fitch G. Chelmsford
 Fowler J. Birch lane
 Farthing J. St. John street
 Foot J. Plymouth Dock
 Fincham B. sen. W. Fincham, and B. Fincham jun. Epping
 Farrel T. Woolwich
 Finch C. Russell court
 Few J. Downham, Isle of Ely
 Freeman J. Nation Garden
 Fowler D. and R. Green, Lime street
 Gompertz A. Great Winchester street
 Guyard F. Throgmorton street
 Greaves A. Queen street, Cheap side
 Grylls T. Birmingham
 Grant W. Oxford street
 Grylls T. Dartford, Warwickshire
 Gray M. Bridport
 Griffiths S. Old Boswell court
 Grimby J. Ashstead, Aston Juxta, Birmingham
 Gowing G. Holborn bridge
 Graham A. Haslingden, Lancaster
 Guile J. London
 Glenny J. Red Lion street
 Gent C. Liskeard
 Houghton H. and J. Humphreys, King's Arms Yard, Coleman street
 Hibbs T. and R. Saxby, Weely, Essex
 Hughes T. Red Lion street, Holborn
 Hickman J. and T. Hickman, Taunton
 Harrison J. Sheffield
 Hughes T. Ludgate street
 Hewitt J. Birmingham
 Headlam J. Skinner street
 Howell E. and J. Change Alley
 Harton G. V. East India Chambers
 Haifel G. Hanover square
 Homes F. Vere street, Oxford road
 Harrison R. sen. Maidenhead
 Hopwood J. Heaton Norris
 Henriques J. Old City Chambers
 Halliday T. Old South Sea house, Broad street
 Harkness J. Adde street, Wood street
 Hallett W. and J. Hardie, Queen street, Cheap side
 Howells H. Millbank, Carmarthenshire
 Israel H. H. Wood street, Cheap side
 Jones D. Philpot lane
 Jackson W. Clements lane
 Jones J. and J. Owen, Bucklersbury
 Jeffs J. Burford, Oxfordshire
 James C. Cornhill
 Jones T. Dudley
 Jordan T. Bath
 Jewitt S. Faxeet
 Jones P. B. Birmingham
 Jameson J. and J. Willis, Little Queen street
 Joseph R. Little New street
 Knutton J. Manchester
 Ketcher E. Thorpe, Essex
 Knight W. Bagshot
 Kobler J. St. Swithin's lane
 Kemp W. Bath
 Kinfaid D. Spital square
 Kirtson S. Manchester
 Kendrick L. and M. Barlow, Warrington
 King T. Leicester
 Knight G. Liverpool
 Kirkman J. Gower street, Bedford square
 Livock W. J. Redenhall with Harlston, Norfolk
 Lewis R. Watling street
 Lawrence J. and W. Fuller, Bermondsey street
 Levy A. M. Lemon street
 Lewis C. High Holborn
 Loft W. Salford place, Kent road
 Lawrence L. and C. S. Solomons, Falmouth
 Mackenzie J. and H. Roper, Cross street, Finsbury square
 Moore M. Albemarle street, Hanover square
 Murray W. Pall Mall court
 Mearyard J. West Orchard, Dorsetshire
 Marsh C. L. Deane, R. Westbrook, sen. and H. B. Deane, Reading
 Miles R. London
 Morrison N. C. Tottenham court road
 Mercier C. and C. Chervet, Bartholomew close
 Marfzer C. and J. M. Winnie, Snow fields
 Mott B. Smarden, Kent
 Monteith J. and J. Sequira, Gracechurch street
 Miles D. Southampton row, Bloomsbury
 Morley O. R. Morley, and J. Morley, Doncaster
 Norton S. Ware
 Noble R. Chipping Ongar
 Nicholson T. Portsmouth
 Newton J. Lamb's Conduit street
 Newbury J. St. Clement, Oxfordshire
 Newman J. Hanway street
 Nash W. St. Mary Axe
 Narborough S. and W. Parsons, Harwich
 Osman E. Hackney
 Orton C. Honey lane market
 Ollivant G. Manchester
 Pilsford H. Berkley street, Piccadilly
 Phillips W. Brighton
 Pearce H. Redruth
 Pollard W. sen. and W. Pollard, jun. Bristol
 Pannell M. Hoffer lane
 Parsons J. Red cross street, Southwark
 Paternoster W. Rochester
 Pratt R. Archer street, Westminster
 Peat A. Doncaster
 Pogblase J. Bristol
 Frankerd C. St. Phillip, and Jacob, Gloucestershire
 Pearson J. Westow, Durham
 Pike T. Hungerford
 Pagett W. jun. Wimborne, Staffordshire
 Porter T. Ullesthorpe
 Robertson J. Bush lane
 Rothery J. Whitehaven
 Reynolds W. J. George street, Tower hill
 Ring J. Tunbridge
 Robins W. T. Kent street, Southwark
 Rust J. great Waltham, Essex
 Ridsdale F. Leeds, Yorkshire, and W. Hamilton, Finsbury place
 Reddell G. Berwick
 Snell J. Tynemouth place, North Shields
 Spitta C. L. F. Molling, G. Molling, and H. A. Spitta, Lawrence Pountney lane
 Sowden J. and J. Hodgson, Leeds
 Southerland R. Newman street
 Stratton R. M. Stow in the Wold, Gloucestershire
 Sheath A. and C. Borton
 Steel J. Fifeberton, Lincolnshire, and J. Wray, Lincoln
 Spooner W. Lawrence lane, Cheap side
 Skillecorn G. Adam and Eve Tavern, Pancras
 Stephens W. and J. W. Woodhock, Brighton
 Strombom J. Austin Friars
 Smith W. Union street, Southwark
 Siewers E. Lower Thames street
 Slade W. St. John street, Brick lane
 Sinnott W. Bowling green lane, clerkenwell
 Slatter T. Ilminster, and W. Slatter, West Downish, Somersetshire
 Stephenfon A. Tynemouth
 Scott W. Portsmouth
 Simcox W. Birmingham
 Sims W. Portsea
 Sicklen H. Godalming
 Squire W. Leeds
 Sharp I. Portsmouth
 Swallow I. Bils, Oxford
 Scotty W. Pall Mall
 Smith E. late of Deeping Fen
 Sarcliff F. Lead lane
 Saddington T. Sutton Bassett, Northampton
 Stans R. C. Chelmsford
 Stratford I. Essex
 Suel I. great Torrington
 Trow C. Malda hill, Paddington
 Timon I. W. and I. Baxter, Leicester
 Twemlow W. Winton, Cheshire
 Tallis I. Doncaster
 Thompson I. Wapping Wall
 Thorogood W. Marshall street, Carnaby Market
 Venables H. Greenwich
 Valentine I. H. church passage, Old Jewry
 Vincent W. I. Tanner, I. Barnes, and S. Hancock, Newbury
 Van N. Spangen, Well street, Goodman's fields
 Williams G. church row, Limehouse
 Whately W. Lawrence Pountney hill
 Whitaker I. Leeds
 Walker A. sen. and M. Walker, Birmingham
 Walker A. jun. and R. Hasluck, Philadelphia
 Waghorn T. Chatham
 Wright W. S. Patishhead, Somersetshire
 Welford I. Broad street, Ratcliff
 Westwood C. Bristol
 Walker I. Nicholas' lane
 Warrington T. Portsmouth
 Williamson W. Watling street
 Worton W. Bradninch
 Whitehouse W. and I. Galen, Liverpool
 Woollenden I. and E. Manchester
 Walker I. Tweedmouth, Durham
 Warner H. and S. Seife, Bristol
 Woodrow I. South row, New road, Somers Town
 West C. Bucklersbury
 Wilmot H. Shoreham, Kent
 Welford G. Crediton.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ACCOUNTS, of the date of last week, report corn even then abroad, in various parts of the country. Spring wheat has been particularly backward. Much wheat and barley which, in order to take the utmost advantage of the intervals of fair weather, was carried prematurely, has fermented in the stack, and been returned to the field at great labour and expense, in order to be sufficiently dried. A vast quantity of corn has appeared in the field and in the stack. The potatoe crop is variously reported, but may probably be reckoned one of the best of the present season; turnips and grass decidedly so. Wheat-sowing necessarily backward, on the fallows particularly so; the operation by no means well performed in general; the seed difficult to be procured good, and at an enormous price; the sowing of extensive tracks must be deferred until spring. The price of all kinds of live stock, with some exception in favour of sheep, remains in a depressed state. The difference between the market price of old and new wheat, and a rise of some shillings per quarter at the Corn Exchange, on opening the ports to a foreign supply, afford a satisfactory explanation of the opinion of the dealers. Weighing the earliest and best-harvested wheats against the latest and most defective, and taking into the account the unquestionable defect of quality in all, it is perhaps not an exaggeration to rate the present crop, with respect to public consumption, at only one half an abundant one; nor are the present high prices in any degree remunerative to the generality of farmers, a body of men under the most pressing circumstances, and fully deserving the utmost consideration from their landlords and the public.

Smithfield: Beef 2s. 8d. to 4s.—Mutton 3s. to 4s. 4d.—Veal 4s. to 6s.—Pork 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Bacon 4s. 6d. to 5s.—Irish do. 4s. to 4s. 6d.—Fat 3s. 4d.—Oil-cake 14l. per thousand.—Potatoes 3l. 10s. to 5l. per ton.—Onions 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per bushel.

Corn Exchange: New wheat 80s. to 110s.—Old do. 84s. to 130s.—New Barley 38s. to 56s.—Old do. 58s. to 69s.—New Oats 22s. to 42s.—Old do. 32s. to 50s.—The Quarter loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 13d. to 16d.—Hay 3l. to 6l. 6s. per load.—Clover do. from 4l. to 8l.—Straw 1l. 18s. to 2l. 8s.—Fine flour 85s. to 105s. per sack. Coals in the pool 36s. to 50s. per chaldron.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Kept by C. BLUNT, 38, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

Barometer.

Highest 30.05. Nov. 19, Wind E.
Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 36 Fah.

Lowest 29.19. Nov. 8, Wind W.
Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 48 Fah.

The height of the barometrical column was on the 9th ult. at 29.38, and on the following day, at the same hour, it was 29.70

Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 4-tenths of an inch.

Thermometer.

Highest 57°. Nov. 3. Wind S.E.
Mean barometrical pressure of the 24 hours, 30.

Lowest 28°. Nov. 18, Wind E.
Mean barometrical pressure of the 24 hours, 30.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 6°.

This variation occurred between the afternoon of the 9th inst. and the same part of the following day; on the former day the thermometer was at 50 Fahrenheit, and on the following day at 44.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is still less than that of the last report; the number of rainy days have been four, showery days four, and days on which rain has fallen in a slight manner three; the total quantity by the gauge somewhat less than half an inch. Snow has fallen, in small quantity, on four days.

The average or mean temperature for the period is 38.97 of Fahrenheit, the average or mean height of the barometer is 30.06. The winds have been for the most part from north and easterly points.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IT appears by the Parliamentary documents, that in 1796, the year

before the stoppage of the Bank, and while specie still formed a chief currency, the highest issue of Bank-notes were

were 10,900,280*l.*, and the lowest 8,394,910*l.* These totals afterwards swelled, in 1812 and 13, to 31, 32, and 33 millions; but, on the first of January 1816, were again reduced to 24,040,640*l.* To this sudden reduction may be ascribed the fall in the money-value of all commodities—and the abridged circulation of the 696 Country Banks; but the reduction, say the Bank directors, was a consequence of the want of trade, and of plausible mercantile bills, on the security of which they could issue their notes. The miseries arising from the fluctuations of property are therefore a necessary consequence of the substitution of an artificial paper-currency, issued by a private company under interested and fallible views, in place of a national currency of specie, whose circulation is governed by the unalterable relations of trade and property to the precious metals.

Perhaps no instance can be adduced of the superannuation of the financial system of the British Executive more striking than the following, derived from the accounts laid in May last before Parliament. The Master of the Hawks is allowed a salary of 1,372*l.* 10*s.*; while the Professors of Divinity, at both Universities, receive but 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* And 6000*l.* per annum are paid to the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, while 10*l.* per annum is granted to the University of Cambridge, and 42*l.* to the Fellows of Eton College. So also the Attorney and Solicitor Generals are allowed respectively but 81*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 70*l.*; and the twenty King's Counsel but 40*l.* each; while the two Chief Justices in Eyre (Air) receive between them 4566*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Yet such things are annually passed by Parliament, and there are those who still affect to doubt whether we want a Parliamentary Reform!

On the first of February last, the unredeemed funded and unfunded debts of Great Britain, taken at 5 per cent. amounted to 532,694,976*l.*; at 4 per cent. to 623,780,788*l.*; at 3 per cent. to 751,469,401*l.*; and, at the current prices of stock on the 16th of May, to 525,943,225*l.* And, at the same time, the debt of Ireland, (now added to the English debt,) amounted, according to the last mode of estimation, to 86,102,989*l.*; the two debts being as 2 to 12, 21, or 1 to 6 nearly.

Among the memorabilia of the month, the entertainments given by some wretched close corporations in the north of Ireland, to the Lord Castle-

reagh, merit notice, in consequence of the novel doctrines of this minister relative to the crime of the late war:—he now asserts, that the people *led* the ministry, and that the latter only *followed* the public voice; and, aware of the body of evidence in Whitworth's, Fox's, Lauderdale's, and his own correspondence, was pleased to assert, that NAPOLEON has acknowledged at St. Helena that he had an original and unprovoked design to ruin Great Britain! We hope his lordship will continue to promote discussion in regard to this crime, as the certain means of leading to the exposure and punishment of the great criminals.

On Friday, November 15, from 20 to 30,000 persons assembled in Spa-fields, in consequence of a requisition from a committee in Shoreditch, addressed to distressed tradesmen, manufacturers, and mariners, calling upon them to meet for the purpose of adopting some measures with a view to their relief. After eloquent and energetic speeches from the Rev. Mr. PARKES, and Mr. HENRY HUNT, (the late patriotic candidate for Bristol,) the details of which we regret that we have not room to insert, the following resolutions were carried by unanimous acclamation, and a petition to the Regent was read by Mr. Hunt, founded on their contents.

That the country is in a state of fearful and unparalleled distress and misery; and that the principal immediate cause of this calamity, which has fallen upon all classes of persons, except that class which derive their incomes from the Taxes, is, that enormous load of taxation, which has taken, and which still takes, from the farmer, the manufacturer, and the tradesman, the means of maintaining their families, and paying their debts, and of affording, in the shape of wages, a sufficiency to employ and support their labourers and journeymen.

That the causes of this intolerable burden, are, 1st, the amount of a debt contracted by borough-mongers for the purposes of carrying on a long, unnecessary, and unjust war, the main objects of which now appear to have been to stifle civil, political, and religious liberty, and to restore despotism and persecution; 2nd, the maintenance of an army in France, in order to uphold the restored despots and priests in opposition to the express wishes of the whole French nation; 3d, The keeping up of an enormous standing army in these kingdoms, with a view of over-awing the people, and compelling them to submit to war-taxes in time of peace; 4th, A lavish and profligate expenditure of the public

public money on innumerable men and women, who are the holders of sinecures, pensions, grants, and emoluments of various descriptions, without having ever performed the smallest service to their country.

That the sole cause of these desolating measures and practices, is the want of the people being represented in the Commons House of Parliament, and the return of members to that house by those base and corrupt means, which were by the members themselves shamelessly confessed to be "as notorious as the sun at noon-day."

That a petition be presented to the Prince Regent, beseeching him to take into his gracious consideration the sufferings of this industrious, patient, and starving people, praying that he will be pleased immediately to cause the parliament to be assembled, and to recommend to them, in the most urgent manner, to reduce the army, to abolish all sinecures and all pensions, grants, and emoluments not merited by public services; and to apply the same to feed the "HUNGRY AND CLOTHE THE NAKED," so that the unhappy and starving people may be saved from desperation; and above all, to listen, before it be too late, to those repeated prayers of the people, for being restored to their undoubted right of enjoying the benefit of Annual Parliaments chosen freely by the people.

That Sir Francis Burdett, bart. be requested to wait on the Prince Regent, and deliver this petition into his hands as soon as possible.

That Henry Hunt, esq. be requested to accompany Sir F. Burdett.

That Sir Francis Burdett, bart. assisted by Major Cartwright, be requested to prepare and bring into Parliament, as soon as they meet, a bill for a reform thereof, agreeable to the constitution.

That this meeting do adjourn to Monday December 2, then to assemble to hear the answer of the Prince Regent, in Spa-fields, at one o'clock precisely.

That this meeting do re-assemble the first day after the meeting of Parliament, in Palace-yard, Westminster, at one o'clock, to petition Parliament for a reform thereof, agreeable to the Constitution.

That our fellow-countrymen of Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Leicester, Glasgow, Paisley, and of every city, town, and populous place in the United Kingdom, are hereby invited, and requested by this meeting to assemble and meet on the same day, at the same hour, and for the same purpose.

Some boys, women, and loose persons, afterwards proceeded through the streets, attacked some butchers' and bakers' shops, and broke the windows of Lord Castlereagh; but the town was quiet by nine o'clock.

FRANCE.

The two Chambers have met, and their sittings have been opened by the following speech from Louis:—

Gentlemen,—In opening this new Session, it is extremely agreeable to me to have to rejoice with you on the benefits which Divine Providence has deigned to bestow upon my people and upon me.

Tranquillity reigns throughout the kingdom; the amicable dispositions of the foreign sovereigns, and the exact observance of treaties, guarantee to us peace without; and, if a senseless enterprise has for an instant caused alarm relative to our interior tranquillity, it has only served to elicit a further proof of the attachment of the nation, and of the fidelity of my army.

My personal happiness has been increased by the union of one of my children (for, you know, my brother's are mine) with a young princess, whose amiable qualities, seconding the attentions of the rest of my family, promise me a happy old age, and will give, I trust, to France, new pledges of prosperity, by confirming the order of succession, the first basis of this monarchy, and without which no state can be in safety.

To these blessings, it is true, there are annexed real pains. The intemperance of the seasons has delayed the harvest; my people suffer, and I suffer more than they do; but I have the consolation of being able to inform you, that the evil is but temporary, and that the produce will be sufficient for the consumption.

Great charges are unhappily still necessary; I shall order to be laid before you a faithful statement of the expences that are indispensable, and of the means for meeting them. The first of all is economy. I have already made it operative in all parts of the administration, and I labour without ceasing to make it still more so.—Always united in sentiment and intention, my family and myself will make the same sacrifices this year as the last, and, for the rest, I rely upon your attachment and your zeal for the good of the state, and the honour of the French name.

I continue with more activity than ever my negotiations with the Holy See, and I have the confidence that their happy termination will restore perfect peace to the Church of France. But this is not all, and you will be of opinion with me, no doubt, that we ought not to restore to Divine Worship that splendour which the piety of our fathers had bestowed upon it—(that would unfortunately be impossible), but to ensure to the ministers of our holy Religion an independent income, which shall place them in a condition to be able to follow the steps of him of whom it is said, *that he did good wherever he went*.

Attached by our conduct, as we are in heart, to the divine precepts of religion, let

us be also attached to that charter which, without touching any dogma, ensures to the faith of our fathers the pre-eminence that is due, and which, in the civil order, guarantees to all a wise liberty, and to each, the peaceful enjoyment of his rights, of his condition, and of his property. I will never suffer any attack to be made upon that fundamental law—my Ordinance of the 5th of September sufficiently shews it.

In fine, gentlemen, let all hatred cease; let the children of the same country, I dare add, of the same father, be really a people of brothers, and that from our past evils, there remain to us only a sad but useful recollection. Such is my object, and to attain it, I rely upon your co-operation; but above all, upon that frank and cordial confidence, the sole solid basis of an union, so necessary between the three branches of the legislature. Rely also upon the same dispositions in me, and let my people be well assured of my unshaken firmness in repressing the efforts of malevolence, and in restraining the impulse of a too ardent zeal."

The subsequent business has related chiefly to the choice of presidents, secretaries, and local concerns of no foreign interest. Whatever might, however, be the business of bodies constituted while the French nation is practically considered as the property of a family, and while this abominable principle of legitimacy is enforced by the presence of armies of confederated legitimates, their deliberations or decisions cannot excite any lively sensation. Let us hope, however, that the absurd assumptions of *legitimacy*, or, in other words, of nations being the property of particular families, will, ere long, be universally exploded. The principle is, at least, so alien to British feelings and to the British constitution, that the supporters of it, whether principals or agents, will, we trust, in due time meet with merited punishment from the decisions of the law.

ITALY.

LORD EXMOUTH wrote the following letter to the Holy Father, after his attack on Algiers:—

"The Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 21.

"MOST HOLY FATHER—I have the honour to inform your Holiness, for your satisfaction, of the success of the expedition against Algiers, confided to my command. The slavery of Christians is abolished for ever; and I have, in consequence, the happiness of sending back to their families 175 slaves, your subjects. I hope they will be an agreeable present to your Holiness, and that they will give me a claim to the efficacy of your prayers.

EXMOUTH."

The north of Italy is the theatre of extensive robberies and pillage.

The American government lately sent an ambassador with a small fleet to Naples, to demand the restitution of American vessels seized by the government to which the present has succeeded. It is said, however, that no success has attended the expedition.—The crew of a British vessel having taken on itself to flog an American seaman at Messina, an altercation took place, which proves that those whose trade is blood, will not long allow the world to be at peace; while the London press, or a certain part of it, excite their mutual animosities as sedulously as the spectators who sit round a cock-pit excite the animosities of their victims.

BRITISH AMERICA.

A disgraceful contest has taken place between two rival companies trading for furs in Upper Canada, and in Hudson's Bay. The former, called the North-West Company, under the general direction of LORD SELKIRK, having encroached on the accustomed district of the Hudson's Bay Company, Mr. R. Semple, the Governor, acting for the latter, attacked the party of the former, when Mr. S. and twenty-one of his men were killed! Our readers will remember with interest the name of Mr. Semple, as the ingenious author of *Travels in Spain, Prussia, the Caraccas, &c. &c.*; and we had the pleasure to know him personally as a man of unbounded benevolence, great modesty, and rare integrity.

UNITED STATES.

Some Spanish national ships of war having lately attacked an American vessel near New Orleans, and threatened other hostilities, a considerable sensation has been excited throughout the United States, that repeated provocations will lead to open war with Spain. Such an event would, doubtless, accelerate the wished-for independence of the Spanish colonies; but, feeling as we do the jealousy and false policy of certain European governments, we would not answer for the extent of the war which might be consequent on any open support of the Spanish colonies, by the government of the United States.

We are glad to learn, from the papers of the United States, that a gentleman has been recognized in Washington as plenipotentiary from the patriots of Mexico, and that hopes are entertained that that fine and commanding country will,

will, in spite of the insolent pretensions of legitimacy, be soon in a state of political independence. Never did there exist a country which, by geographical position and climate, was so well calculated to play a great part in the history of nations, as the isthmus from Santa Fé to Panama; and the establishment of a free republic in those extensive regions, would serve as a counterpoise to the *Cossack and Bourbon deliverance*, by which the world has been surprized in Europe. We feel all the delicacy of the situation of the free government of

the United States on this subject; but, as the Lion and the Bear (Napoleon and the Legitimates), seem to have exhausted themselves, Liberty may play the part of the Fox, and opportunely effect a glorious and laudable purpose.

WEST INDIES.

On the 16th of September a destructive hurricane took place in the Leeward Islands, during which it is ascertained that thirty vessels were lost at and near Martinique, and sixty at St. Croix. A contagious disorder at Guadaloupe had produced a great mortality.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ON the 5th of November the usual annual festivities took place to celebrate the acquittal of Mr. THOMAS HARDY, on that day of the month in 1794. Mr. Hardy, for the first time, being unable to attend, addressed a most excellent letter to the chairman, containing the history of the London Corresponding Society, for which we regret not having room in our current Number.

The Court of Common Council, at their late meeting, voted 200 guineas in support of the associated Catholic charities in the metropolis.

The inhabitants of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, intend to apply for a Bill next Session of Parliament, to enable them to raise a fund for the purpose of paying the rector a yearly income in lieu of tithes.

A meeting has lately been held by some bodies of distressed mechanics, thrown out of employment by the introduction of machinery, to petition the Prince Regent to put a stop to the employment of such machinery, or to provide for them.

A meeting has been held at the Mansion-house, of benevolent persons, who have liberally resolved to pay a voluntary impost towards relieving the 30,000 manufacturers in Spital-fields, who have been ruined by the war and its consequences. Other similar meetings have been held of the wealthy and humane in all parts of the kingdom; and, as the ministry cannot do any thing without Parliament, and the meeting of Parliament has been deferred till the end of January, the finance minister may cunningly calculate, that the benevolent feelings of the people will lead them, before that time, to subscribe towards relieving the general distresses of the country, sums equal to the amount of the late Property-tax. Some of the Newspapers have properly suggested, that the famous *droits of Admiralty*, a vast sum in the disposal of the crown, ought forthwith to be applied as an example to the public;

and others suggest, that all pensioners and sinecurists should subscribe a year's salary; but nothing of this kind has yet been done, though the cries of the people loudly call for more than the hourly and daily relief afforded by private charities.

The new coinage goes on with great rapidity; each press produces per minute sixty pieces, that is, 3,600 per hour. The hours of work are ten daily, making the whole number of pieces from each press 36,000: there are eight presses at work, and of course the whole number daily finished is 288,000. The amount to be issued is to the value of 2,500,000*l.* in shillings and six-pences, in the proportion of seven of the former to five of the latter.

The new Custom-house for the port of London, is nearly finished, on the plan of which we gave a view in our Magazine for February 1814.

On the 5th of October thirteen workmen, engaged on the Southwark bridge, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

MARRIED.

Mr. Robt. Aynsley, to Miss Elizabeth Brewman.

Edward Ball, esq. of Bethnal-green, to Miss Ann Dunn, of Burwell, Cambridgeshire.

James Day, esq. of Homerton, to Miss Sarah Gould.

H. Menx, esq. of Great Russell-street, to Miss Eliz. Mary Smith, of Bolton-street, Piccadilly.

Mr. C. Perkins, of Mark-lane, to Miss Jane Barkley, of Sunbury.

J. F. Turnpenny, esq. to Mrs. Kynnmond, late of Clapham Rise.

P. W. Wood, esq. of Russell-square, to Miss Anna Matilda Cowley, of Upper Guildford-street.

T. Hudson, esq. of Camilla Mickleham, to Miss Ann Evans, of Norwood.

Charles Wrench, esq. of Breatly-house, to Miss Henrietta Goddard Stringer, of Peckham.

Mr.

Mr. Tarratt, of Hatton Garden, to Miss Octavia Bedford, of Walthamstow.

Mr. R. Herrington, of Guildford, to Miss Holliday, of Stoke.

Baron Fred. Wm. Driesen, general in the Russian armies, to Miss Aikin, of Hampstead.

Robt. Gamble Waller, esq. to Miss Susanna Ellis, of Diss.

J. S. Girdler, esq. of Hammersmith, to Miss Mauleverer, of St. Lawrence.

G. Hoar, esq. of Twyford Lodge, Hants, to Miss Clerk, of Upper Seymour-street.

Mr. J. Hamilton, of Hayes, to Miss Ann James, of Hillsbridge Parade, near Bristol.

The Earl of Warwick, to Lady Monson.

Tobias Browne, esq. of Kentish Town, to Miss Raffles, of Berners'-street.

Mr. M. Surtees, to Miss Smith, of Stoke Newington.

A. N. Grove, esq. to Miss Mary Thompson, of George-street, Hanover-square.

Mr. T. Miles, of Southampton-row, to Miss Sarah Baldwyn, of Newington.

J. E. L. Williams, esq. to Mrs. Lind, widow of C. L. esq. surgeon to the Forces. At St. James's, Capt. George Robinson, N. to Miss Ann Reece, of Colville, Cheshire.

Mr. Whiting, of St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, to Miss Eliz. Collison, of Grove-hill, Camberwell.

The Rev. J. Clarryvince, to Miss Sarah Tyrer, of Camden Town.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Kinder, of Sidmouth-street, to Miss Newport, of North-place.

G. S. Ford, esq. of the Adelphi Terrace, to Miss Hannah Bramah, of Pimlico.

Lieut. J. Davis, R.N. to Miss Jane Hearn, of Great Alie-street.

H. Bristow, esq. of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Miss Charnock, of Verulam-buildings, Bath.

E. H. Plumptre, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss E. H. Petfield, of Symonds-bury.

J. Weaver, esq. of Woolwich, to Miss Eliza Tanner, of Exeter.

Wm. Maund, esq. of Cornhill, to Miss Maria Cooe, of Milford, near Salisbury.

S. R. Maitland, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Selina Stephenson, of Olney.

DIED.

In Newman-street, Miss Eliz. Halford, of the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, universally beloved, and deeply lamented by all who knew her.

At Sunning-hill, Mrs. Stephen, the wife of James Stephen, esq. master in Chancery.

In Dorset-street, Portman-square, Robert Lukin, esq. of the War Office.

At Mitcham, Lieutenant-General Forbes Champagné, col. of the 70th regiment of foot.

At Brompton, 73, Mrs. Bruce, widow of Dr. B. of Bruce Vale, Barbadoes.

In Wigmore-street, Mrs. Mulso.

In Clerkenwell, 79, Abraham Rhodes, esq. vestry-clerk of that parish, and a member of the Society of Antiquaries.

In Fore-street, Cripplegate, Mr. Joseph Warne Browne.

At South Lambeth, 29, Mr. Tho. Courtney, jun.

Same place, the wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Forth.

At Walworth, Mr. Boswell Brandon Beddoin.

At Balham-hill, 58, Wm. Cotton, esq. F.R.S.

In the Kent road, Mrs. Scarles.

At Bromley, 37, Mr. John Winfield, late of Broad-street, Bloomsbury. He endured a long and painful illness with exemplary fortitude, leaving a disconsolate widow and four children, as well as numerous personal friends to lament his irreparable and premature loss.

At Tottenham, 74, Mrs. Eliz. Howard, of Stamford-hill.

At East-hill, Wandsworth, 68, John Barchard, esq.

At Blackheath-hill, Mrs. Eleanor Denham, much regretted.

At Upper Tooting, 77, Mrs. Borille, justly lamented.

In Canonbury-lane, Islington, Mr. M. Dupont, greatly respected.

In Southampton-buildings, 83, Mr. John Noble: he had been upwards of fifty years clerk in the house of Messrs. Hoares, bankers, Fleet-street.

At Islington, 77, Mr. William Stephens, many years a mercantile stationer in Birch-in-lane, and afterwards in Throgmorton-street. He was nearly fifty-five years a liveryman of the Company of Stationers.

In Mare-street, Hackney, 82, Wm. Hyman, esq. much regretted.

In Sloane-square, the widow of the Rev. W. Jeffs, B.D. and F.S.A.

At Ealing, Miss Sarah Isabella Carr, highly and justly esteemed.

At Teddesley-park, Staffordshire, the Marchioness Wellesley: she was a French woman, and daughter of M. Pierre Roland, but long separated from her husband.

In Church-row, Hampstead, 65, Mr. T. Strafford.

In London, Jos. Ledsam, esq. of Edgbaston, near Birmingham.

At Islington, 75, Jas. Bigger, esq. of the East India-house.

In Camberwell-grove, Mrs. Dixon.

In Orchard-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Mordaunt, wife of the Rev. — Mordaunt.

In London, the Rev. Alex. Mackenzie, A.M. of Sheffield.

At Leatherhead, 74, the Hon. Henrietta Beauclerk.

At Upper Clapton, 85, Mrs. Grace Larken.

Near Blackheath, Mrs. Elizabeth Longman.

In Upper Craven-Place, Kentish Town, 53, Ebenezer Baker, esq.

At Islington, 75, *Mr. Solomon Stott.*

At Tooting, 26, *Sarah*, wife of *Mr. Keats*, in the Poultry.

In Upper Thames-street, *Mrs. Nathaniel Sanders.*

In Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, 75, *Mrs. Margaret May.*

At Hackney, *P. James, esq.*

At Ashley-Lodge, Surrey, 85, *Dowager Lady Fletcher.*

In Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, 77, *Mr. William Rhodes.*

At Edmonton, *Mrs. Catherine Monk.*

At Islington, 74, *John Patrick, esq.*

At Kensington, *Capt. J. Barningham.*

At Walworth, *Robert Smith, esq.*

At Greenhill, Harrow, the widow of *John Russell, esq. R.A.*

At Peckham, 74, *John Reed, esq.*

At Tottenham, *Joshua Garth, esq.*

At Finchley, 86, *Thomas Gildart, esq.*

In Great Prescott-street, 72, *Peter Bertram, esq.* of the firm of Mackenzie, Bertram, and Fitchett, of Great Tower-street.

At Mile End, *Mr. Wm. Champante*, of the late firm of Champante and Whitrow, of Jewry-street; he was a singular character, and amassed a large fortune by vending a superior kind of Dutch sealing-wax.

In Saville-row, *John Theodore Wratislaw, esq.* an eminent professional gentleman, in the firm of Dawson and Wratislaw. His clients could best appreciate his professional integrity; in ability he has left few equals; and in benevolence he had not many compeers.

The *Rev. William Augustus Pemberton*, B.D. one of the senior fellows and tutors of Emmanuel College, and Registrar of the University of Cambridge, in the 43d year of his age. In 1789 he was matriculated at Cambridge; and, in 1794, took his degree of B.A. with credit, as ninth Wrangler; his friend Butler, of Chelsea, now head-master of Harrow School, being the senior Wrangler of the year. In 1797, *Mr. P.* proceeded A.M. In 1802, he became librarian to his College; and, in 1809, registrar of the University; in accepting which confidential, but easy, appointments, he may with great truth be deemed to have conferred more of honour and respectability than he received.

In Tottenham Court-road, *Mr. Cromwell*, of Hammersmith, a malster, &c. He was returning from the corn-market in Mark-lane, when he was suddenly taken ill and carried, in a dying state, into the house of a corn-chandler, in Tottenham-court-road. The master of the shop, who knew him, was from home, and in the country. His wife did not know him, and he was therefore treated with no more attention from her than humanity dictated. He remained in the shop, and a crowd was collected in consequence, his dress not bespeaking him a man of wealth or respectability, till he could be removed to the parish-workhouse.

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However, some gentleman passing by chance, recognized him; and, knowing him to be a wealthy man, thought it right to search his person in the presence of several witnesses, when they found bank-notes to the amount of 1500*l.* A surgeon was sent for, who attended and examined him, and declared that in his opinion he had been dying during the last two hours, in consequence of the breaking of a blood vessel, supposed to be near his heart. It is said he was worth two millions and a half. He was 75 years old, and has been accumulating property for a great number of years, living at the most trifling expence. He frequently bought his cloaths in Monmouth-street, and wore them as long as they would hang together; his breeches are very greasy and ragged; his stockings usually contained many holes; in fact, he could not be distinguished by his dress from his men. In the summer season he was frequently up at three o'clock, attending to and assisting in loading the brick carts, &c. &c.—His wealth did not improve or alter his conduct, manners, or mode of living. He provided plenty of food for the house, but it was in a very rough style—fat pork, fat bacon, &c. sometimes poultry. His hog-feeders and other men sat at table with him in their working-dress; and, if a friend happened to dine with him, his men were made company for them, and he did not deviate from his daily plan of helping his men first.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. JOHN CROOME, M.A. to the rectory of Bourton-on-the-Water, with the chapels of Nether or Lower Slaughter and Clapton annexed.

Rev. E. B. LEWIS, to the rectory of Teddington.

Rev. W. CLARK, clerk, M.A. to the rectory of Sonthery.

Rev. EVAN HOLLIDAY, M.A. to the vicarage of Carmarthen, and to the rectory of Blethfa.

Rev. Mr. RENNELL, to the vicarage of Kensington.

Rev. JAMES ASHE GABB, to the rectory of Newton, otherwise Shire-Newton.

The *Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS*, M.A. stipendiary curate in the parish-church of Overton.

Rev. WILLIAM MORGAN, to the vicarage of Llangunnor.

Rev. E. R. BUTCHER, B.A. to be domestic chaplain to the Earl of Pomfret.

Rev. T. JOLMES, M.A. to be chancellor and prebendary of St. Peter's, Exeter.

Rev. — Baron, M.A. to the vicarage of Lostwithiel.

Rev. H. ROGERS, to the valuable rectory of Camborne.

Rev. T. ROBYNS, B.A. to the vicarage of Colebrook, Devon.

Rev. E. HODGE, B.A. to the rectory of St. Ewney, near Redruth.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A GENERAL meeting of the inhabitants of Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth, and the vicinity, was lately held, when a subscription was benevolently opened to defray the expence of some public works to employ the industrious poor of that neighbourhood.

At Sunderland market, a disturbance lately took place among the unemployed poor, owing to the advance of corn. They took away all that the farmers had brought to market, and divided it among themselves.

Owing to the difference in the value of money, the income of the Duke of Northumberland is nominally reduced 37,000*l.* per annum.

The town and neighbourhood of Alston Moor are in a deplorable state. Some hundreds of the miners have lately been discharged, and are reduced to the utmost extremity.

Married.] Mr. John Spencer, of Newcastle, to Miss Barbara Stapleton, of Tynemouth.—Mr. Hopton, to Miss Elizabeth Monkhouse: Mr. George Hopper, to Miss Mary Miller: all of Durham.—Mr. Charles Ferguson, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Bramwell, of Sunderland.—At Darlington, Mr. John Atkinson, jun. to Miss Church, of Cork.—Mr. Thomas Holliday, of Burnthill, to Miss Jane Hind, of Chapel-house, near Cargo.—At St. Andrew Auckland, Robert Haye Greville, esq. to Miss Charlotte Eden.—Mr. John Mulcaster, of Blaydon Slaiths, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Swalwell.—At Alnwick, Mr. William Hindmarsh, to Miss Mary Athey: Mr. Thomas Anderson, to Miss Mattison.—Mr. John Surley, of Guisborough, to Miss Terry, of Pinching Thorp.—Mr. Richard Rochester, of the Linnels, to Mrs. Errington, of Marley Coat Walls.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Pilgrim-street, 89, the widow of Mr. Alderman Mosley.—At an advanced age, Mr. James Watson, justly respected.

At Gateshead, Mrs. Wilkinson.—81, Mr. C. Wilkinson, justly regretted.—Mr. Geo. Duke.—84, Mr. Hugh Ferguson.

At Durham, 91, Mr. Marmaduke Hutchinson.—48, Mr. James Bland, much respected.—30, Mr. John Schofield, regretted.

At North Shields, 73, Mr. Benjamin Lisle.—44, Mrs. Dorothy Cockburn.—Mrs. Mary Cuthbertson.—77, Mrs. Margaret Todd.—Mrs. Jane Bulcraig.—98, Mrs. Elizabeth Would.—84, Mrs. Mary Storey.—72, Mr. John Cunningham.

At Darlington, 62, Mr. Wm. Haynes.

At Bishopwearmouth, 52, Mr. John Fowls.—Mr. William Tarn, jun.

At Sunderland, 67, Mr. John Warton.—Mr. Daniel Donkin.—36, Mrs. Laverick.—51, Mrs. Kidd.

At Tweedmouth, 74, Mr. Joseph Polwarth.—88, Mr. Robert Shirley.—75, Mrs. Eleanor Rickleton.

At Hexham, 33, Mrs. Mary Bell.

At Tynemouth, 78, Mrs. Eliz. Appleton.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Sarah Arthur, much respected.

At Wasler, Mr. Hugh Scott, deservedly lamented.

At Darras-hall, Mr. Thomas Hays.

At Horton, the Rev. William Hogarth.

At Middleton in Teesdale, 56, Mr. Wm. Oliver, deservedly lamented.—At Shildon, 40, Mrs. Bell.—At Elswick, 26, Mr. Leadbitter, regretted.—At Shincliffe, 28, Mrs. Eleanor Henderson.—At Lisbury, William Hay, esq. deservedly esteemed.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The seamen employed in the coal-trade at Whitehaven, have agreed to the reduced wages, and vessels are now sailing daily. Nearly 100 sail of vessels have been laid up for three months in consequence of the seamen refusing the low wages.

Mr. Curwen, M. P. for Carlisle, is now supplying his numerous workmen with the best flour at 3*s.* per stone, and oat-meal at 2*s.* When wheat was at 50*l.* a load, Mr. Curwen was selling his stock to his workmen at the rate of 30*l.*

Married.] Mr. Edward Jacques, to Miss Hannah Waugh: Mr. John Hugginson, to Miss Bridget Little: Mr. Thomas Boyd, to Miss Mary Cowen: all of Carlisle.—John Wordsworth, esq. of Penrith, to Miss Littledale, of Whitehaven.—At Penrith, Mr. William Barton, to Miss Esther Nicholson, of Greystoke.—At Irton, Joseph Gunson, esq. to Miss Ann Irton, of Irton-hall.—Mr. Joseph Dixon, of Islekirk, to Miss Elizabeth Skelton, of Granger-house.

Died.] At Carlisle, in English-street, 83, Mr. Armstrong, much and deservedly lamented.—64, Mr. Robert Wales.—In Rickergate, Mr. William Jackson.—In Botchardgate, Mr. Robert Neal.—60, Robert Ferguson, much respected.—83, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, much celebrated as an ingenious mechanic.

At Tarraby, 84, Mr. Joseph Glaister.—At Scare, Mr. Joseph Sibson, much respected.—At Newtown, 50, Mrs. Ann Hodgson.—At Irthington, 81, Mrs. Philipson.—At Wetheral, Mr. Thomas Smith.—At Bowbridge, 23, Mrs. Elizabeth Blaylock, much respected.

YORKSHIRE.

At a numerous meeting of the respectable inhabitants of Leeds, occasioned by the

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the overwhelming pressure of distress among the poor, it was very properly resolved to open a soup-shop for their temporary relief during the winter. Such local expedients may palliate, but they cannot cure. Let the wise Act of Elizabeth for rebuilding and restoring tenements on small farms, be enforced or renewed, and all the difficulties of the towns will be changed into prosperity and happiness.

A subscription for the relief of the poor has been raised at Scarborough. One hundred and fifty men have been employed to clear away the accumulated rubbish from the harbour, by means of a voluntary tax imposed on themselves by the liberal and opulent inhabitants.

Married.] Mr. Christopher Reed, to Miss Ann Bruce: Mr. George C. Taylor, to Miss Ann Woodhouse: Mr. William Ross, to Miss Jane Greensho: Mr. W. V. Norman, merchant, to Miss Mary Sophia Scafe: all of Hull.—Mr. John Hall, to Miss South: Mr. Eagland, to Mrs. Borough: all of Leeds.—Jarvis Brady, of Leeds, to Hannah Wilson, of Hull, and both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Thos. Johnson, of Wakefield, to Miss Hannah Maria Benson, of Thorne.—Mr. Lister Naylor, to Miss Sarah Smith, both of Bradford.—Mr. Williams, to Miss Ann Brown, both of Beverley.—Mr. J. E. Holmes, of Huddersfield, to Miss Nares, of Hull.—Thomas Gisborne Molineux, esq. of Milthorpe, to Miss Mary Ann Pearce, of Speenholmealand.—Mr. Thomas Wade, of Harewood, to Miss Parker, of Stank.—Mr. Whiteley, to Miss Beatrice Dickinson, both of Woodhouse.—Mr. William Blacker, to Miss Oliver, both of Bishop Burton.—The Rev. Mr. Watkinson, to Mrs. Arton, both of Driffield.—Mr. John Parker, of Cottingham, to Miss Hebblewhite, of Hull.—Mr. Clifton, to Miss Handsley.—The Rev. Robert Skelton, to Miss Richardson, of Thornton.—At Brodsworth, William Sweetland, esq. pratique master and captain of the Port of Gibraltar, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Flint.

Died.] At Hull, in Brooke-street, 35, Mrs. Dorothy Wilson.—69, Mr. Thomas Ross, justly regretted.—78, Mrs. Eleanor Skelton.—The widow of Captain Martin Cooke.—40, Mrs. Hellerby.

At Leeds, in Sheepscar-road, Mr. Cockcroft.—Mrs. Taylor, justly regretted.—65, Mrs. Tuke.

At Rotherham, the wife of Mr. Thomas Smith.

At Thirsk, 84, Mr. John Pick.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Coates, greatly respected.

At Beverley, Mr. Robert Robinson.—The Rev. Mr. Coulson.

At Richmond, 23, Miss Mary Swire, deservedly regretted.

At Ackworth, Hannah Walker, one of the Society of Friends.—At West Thorp, 77, Mr. John Newby.—At North Cave, 85, Mr. John Foster.—At Gribthorpe, 69, Mr. William Penrose.—At Driffield, 80, Mr. John Mings.—At Falsgrave, 49, Mr. John Beilby.—At Drypool, 54, Mrs. Mary Wood, deservedly regretted.—At Horsforth, Mr. John Marsden, justly lamented.—At Tickhill, 82, Wm. Toone, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

Mr. PHILLIPS, the Irish Barrister, and a phenomenon of eloquence, having recently visited Liverpool, some public-spirited persons in that town, as a compliment due to his unrivalled genius, instituted a public dinner for the purpose of entertaining him. Mr. CASEY was in the chair; and, on the health of Mr. P. being drank, he returned thanks in the following interesting effusion of genius and patriotism:—

“Believe me, Mr. Chairman, I feel too sensibly the high and unmerited compliment you have paid me, to attempt any other return than the simple expression of my gratitude—to be just, I must be silent; but, though the tongue is mute, my heart is much more than eloquent. The kindness of friendship—the testimony of any class, however humble, carries with it no trifling gratification—but, stranger as I am, to be so distinguished in this great town, whose wealth is its least recommendation—the emporium of commerce, liberality, and public spirit—the birth-place of talent—the residence of integrity—the field where Freedom seems to have rallied the last allies of her cause, as if, with the noble consciousness that, though Patriotism could not wreath the laurel round her brow, Genius should at least raise it over her ashes—to be so distinguished, Sir, and in such a place, does, I confess, inspire me with a vanity which even a sense of my unimportance cannot entirely silence.—Indeed, Sir, the ministerial critics of Liverpool were right. I have no claim to this enthusiastic welcome. But I cannot look upon this testimonial, so much as a tribute to myself, as an omen to that country with whose fortunes the dearest sympathies of my soul are intertwined. Oh yes, I do foresee when she shall hear with what courtesy her most pretensionless advocate has been treated; how the same wind that wafts her the intelligence, will revive that flame within her, which the blood of ages has not been able to extinguish. It may be a delusive hope, but I am glad to grasp at any phantom that flits across the solitude of that country's desolation. On this subject you can scarcely be ignorant, for you have an Irishman resident among you, whom I am proud to call my friend—whose fidelity to Ireland no absence can diminish—who has at once the honesty to be candid, and the talent to be convincing. I need scarcely say I allude to Mr. CASEY

—I knew,

—I knew, Sir, the statue was too striking to require a name upon the pedestal. Alas, Ireland has little now to console her, except the consciousness of having produced such men. It would be a treasonable adulation in me to deceive you. Six centuries of base misgovernment—of causeless, ruthless, and ungrateful persecution have now reduced that country to a crisis, at which, I know not whether the friend of humanity has most cause to grieve, or to rejoice; because I am not sure that the same feeling which prompts the tear at human sufferings, ought not to triumph in that increased infliction which may at length tire them out of endurance. I trust in God a change of system may in time anticipate the results of desperation; but you may quite depend on it, a period is approaching when, if Penalty does not pause in the pursuit, Patience will turn short on the pursuer. Can you wonder at it?—Contemplate Ireland during any given period of England's rule, and what a picture does she exhibit!—Behold her created in all the prodigality of nature—with a soil that anticipates the husbandman's desires—with harbours courting the commerce of the world—with rivers capable of the most effective navigation—with the ore of every metal struggling through her surface—with a people, brave, generous, and intellectual, literally forcing their way through the disabilities of their own country, into the highest stations of every other; and well rewarding the policy that promotes them, by achievements the most heroic, and allegiance without a blemish. How have the successive Governments of England demeaned themselves to a nation, offering such an accumulation of moral and political advantages! See it in the state of Ireland at this instant—in the universal bankruptcy that overwhelms her—in the loss of her trade—in the annihilation of her manufactures—in the deluge of her debt—in the divisions of her people—in all the loathsome operations of an odious, monopolizing, hypocritical fanaticism on the one hand, wrestling with the untiring but natural reprisals of an irritated population on the other? It required no common ingenuity to reduce such a country to such a situation. But it has been done—Man has conquered the beneficence of the Deity—his harpy touch has changed the viands to corruption, and that land, which you might have possessed in health, and wealth, and vigour, to support you in your hour of need, now writhes in the agonies of death, unable even to lift the shroud with which Famine and Fatuity try to encumber her convulsions. This is what I see a pensioned Press denominates tranquillity.—Oh, woe to the land threatened with such tranquillity—*Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant*—it is not yet the tranquillity of solitude—it is not yet the tranquillity of death—but,

if you would know what it is, go forth in the silence of creation—when every wind is hushed, and every echo mute, and all nature seems to listen in dumb, and terrified, and breathless expectation—go forth in such an hour and see the terrible tranquillity by which you are surrounded! How could it be otherwise—when, for ages upon ages, Invention has fatigued itself with expedients for irritation—when, as I have read with horror in the progress of my legal studies, the homicide of a “mere Irishman” was considered justifiable, and when his ignorance was the origin of all his crimes, his education was prohibited by *Act of Parliament*! when the people were worm-eaten by the odious vermin which a Church and State adultery had spawned—when a bad heart and brainless head were the fangs by which every foreign adventurer and domestic traitor fastened upon office—when the property of the native was but an invitation to plunder, and his non-acquiescence the signal for confiscation—when religion itself was made the odious pretence for every persecution, and the fires of hell were alternatively lighted with the cross, and quenched in the blood of its defenceless followers! I speak of times that are passed; but can their recollections—can their consequences, be so readily eradicated? Why, however, should I refer to periods that are distant? Behold, at this instant, five millions of her people disqualified on account of their faith—and that by a country professing freedom! and that under a Government calling itself Christian! You, (when I say you, of course I mean, not the high-minded people of England, but the men who misgovern us both) seem to have taken out a roving commission in search of grievances abroad, whilst you overlook the calamities at your own door, and of your own infliction.—You traverse the ocean to emancipate the African—you cross the line to convert the Hindoo—you hurl your thunder against the savage Algerine—but, your own brethren at home, who speak the same tongue, acknowledge the same King, and kneel to the same God, cannot get one visit from *your itinerant humanity*! Oh, such a system is almost too abominable for a name—it is a monster of impiety, impolicy, ingratitude, and injustice! The Pagan nations of antiquity scarcely acted on such barbarous principles. Look to ancient Rome, with her sword in one hand and her Constitution in the other, healing the injuries of conquest with the embrace of brotherhood, and wisely converting the captive into the citizen.—Look to her great enemy, the glorious Carthaginian, at the foot of the Alps, ranging his prisoners round him, and, by the politic option of captivity or arms, recruiting his legions with the very men whom he had literally conquered into gratitude! They laid their foundations

foundations deep in the human heart, and their success was proportionate to their policy. You complain of the violence of the Irish Catholic—can you wonder he is violent? It is the consequence of your own infliction—

"The flesh will quiver where the pincers tear,

The blood will follow where the knife is driven."

Your friendship has been to him worse than hostility—he feels its embrace but by the pressure of its fetters! I am only amazed he is not much more violent. He fills your Exchequer, he fights your battles, he feeds your clergy, from whom he derives no benefit, he shares your burdens, he shares your perils, he shares every thing, except your privileges—*can you wonder he is violent?* He sees every pretended obstacle to his emancipation vanish—Catholic Europe your ally, the Bourbon on the throne, the Emperor a captive, the Pope a friend; the aspersions on his faith disproved by his allegiance to you against, alternatively, every Catholic Potentate in Christendom, and he feels himself branded with hereditary degradation—*can you wonder, then, that he is violent?* He petitioned humbly—his tameness was construed into a proof of apathy. He petitioned boldly—his remonstrance was considered as an impudent audacity. He petitioned in peace—he was told it was *not the time*. He petitioned in war—he was told it was *not the time*. A strange interval—a prodigy in politics, a pause between peace and war, which appeared to be just made for him, arose—I allude to the period between the retreat of Louis and the restoration of Bonaparte—he petitioned then, and he was told it was *not the time*. Oh, shame! shame! I hope he will petition no more a Parliament so equivocating. However, I am not sorry they did so equivocate, because I think they have suggested one common remedy for the grievances of both countries, and that remedy is, a REFORM OF THAT PARLIAMENT. Without that, I plainly see, there is no hope for Ireland—there is no salvation for England; they will act towards you as they have done towards us—they will admit your reasoning—they will admire your eloquence, and they will prove their sincerity by a strict perseverance in the inpolicy you have exposed, and the profligacy you have deprecated. Look to England at this moment. To what a state have they not reduced her! Over this vast island; for whose wealth the winds of heaven seemed to blow, covered as she once was with the gorgeous mantle of successful agriculture, all studded over with gems of art and manufacture, there is now scarce an object but Industry in rags, and Patience in despair—the merchant without a ledger—the fields without a harvest—the shops without a customer—the

Exchange deserted, and the Gazette crowded, form the heart-rending comments on that nefarious system, in support of which, peers and contractors, stock-jobbers and sinecurists, in short, the whole trained, collared, pampered, and rapacious pack of ministerial beagles, have been, for half a century, in the most clamorous and discordant uproar! During all this misery, how are the pilots of the State employed? Why, in feeding the bloated mammoth of sinecure—in weighing the farthings of some underling's salary—in preparing Ireland for a garrison, and England for a poor-house—in the structure of Chinese palaces, the decoration of dragoons, and the erection of public buildings. Oh! its easily seen we have a saint in the Exchequer—he has studied Scripture to some purpose—the famishing people cry out for *bread*, and the scriptural Minister gives them *stones*! Such has been the result of the blessed Pitt System, which, amidst oceans of blood, and 800 millions of expenditure, has left you, after all your victories, a triumphant dupe—a trophied bankrupt. I have heard before of States ruined by the visitations of Providence, devastated by famine, wasted by fire, overcome by enemies, but never until now did I see a State, like England, impoverished by her spoils, and conquered by her successes! She has fought the fight of Europe—she has purchased all its *invaluable blood*—she has subsidized all its dependencies in their own cause—she has conquered by sea—she has conquered by land—she has got peace, and, of course (or the Pitt apostles would not have made peace), she has got her "indemnity for the past, and security for the future;" and here she is, after all her vanity and all her victories, surrounded by desolation, like one of the pyramids of Egypt, amid the grandeur of the desert, full of magnificence and death—at once a trophy and a tomb! The heart of any reflecting man must burn within him when he thinks that the war, thus sanguinary in its operations, thus confessedly ruinous in its expenditure, was even still more odious in its principle. It was a war avowedly undertaken for the purpose of forcing France out of her undoubted right of choosing her own Monarch—a war which uprooted the very foundations of the English Constitution—which libelled the most glorious era in our national annals—which declared tyranny eternal, and announced to the people, amid the thunder of artillery, that, no matter how aggrieved, their only allowable attitude was that of supplication—which, when it told the French reformer of 1793 that his defeat was just, told the British reformer of 1688 his triumph was treason, and exhibited to history the terrific farce of a Prince of the house of Brunswick, the creature of the Revolution, OFFERING A HUMAN HECATOMB UPON THE GRAVE OF JAMES

JAMES THE SECOND!!—What else have you done? You have succeeded, indeed, in dethroning Napoleon, and you have dethroned a monarch, who, with all his imputed crimes and vices, shed a splendour around royalty, too powerful for the feeble vision of legitimacy even to bear. He had many faults; I do not seek to palliate them. He deserted his principles; I rejoice that he has suffered. But still let us be generous even in our enmities. How grand was his march! How magnificent his destiny! Say what we will, Sir, he will be the landmark of our times in the eye of posterity. The goal of other men's speed was his starting-post—crowns were his play-things—thrones his footstool—he strode from victory to victory—his path was “a plane of continued elevations.” Surpassing the boast of the too confident Roman, he but stamped upon the earth, and not only armed men, but states and dynasties, and arts and sciences, all that mind could imagine, or industry produce, started up, the creation of enchantment. He is fallen—as the late Mr. Whitbread said, “you made him, and he unmade himself;”—his own ambition was his glorious conqueror. He attempted, with a sublime audacity, to grasp the fires of Heaven, and his heathen retribution has been the vulture and the rock!! I do not ask what you have gained by it, because, in place of gaining any thing, you are infinitely worse than when you commenced the contest: but what have you done for Europe? what have you achieved for man? Have morals been ameliorated? has liberty been strengthened? has any one improvement in politics or philosophy been produced? Let us see how. You have restored to Portugal a Prince of whom we know nothing, except that when his dominions were invaded, his people distracted, his crown in danger, and all that could interest the highest energies of man at issue, he left his cause to be combated by foreign bayonets, and fled with a dastard precipitation to the shameful security of a distant hemisphere! You have restored to Spain a wretch of even worse than proverbial princely ingratitude; who filled his dungeons, and fed his rack with the heroic remnant that had braved war, and famine, and massacre, beneath his banners; who rewarded patriotism with the prison—fidelity with the torture—heroism with the scaffold—and piety with the Inquisition; whose royalty was published by the signature of his death-warrants, and whose religion evaporated in the *embroidering of petticoats for the Blessed Virgin!*—You have forced upon France a family to whom misfortune could not teach mercy, or experience wisdom; vindictive in prosperity—servile in defeat—timid in the field—vacillating in the cabinet—suspicious among themselves—discontented among their followers—their memories te-

nacious but of the punishments they had provoked, their piety active but in subserviency to their priesthood, and their power passive but in the subjugation of their people! Such are the dynasties you have conferred on Europe. In the very act, that of enthroning three individuals of the same family, you have committed in politics a capital error; but Providence has countermined the ruin you were preparing, and, whilst their impolicy prevents the chance, their impotency precludes the danger of a coalition. As to the rest of Europe, how has it been ameliorated? what solitary benefit have the “*Deliverers*” conferred? They have partitioned the States of the feeble to feed the rapacity of the powerful; and, after having alternately adored and deserted Napoleon, they have wreaked their vengeance on the noble but unfortunate fidelity that spurned their example! Do you want proofs—look to Saxony—look to Genoa—look to Norway—but, above all, to Poland! that speaking monument of regal murder and legitimate robbery.

Oh! bloodiest picture in the book of Time—

Sarmatia fell—unwept—without a crime!—Here was an opportunity to recompence that brave, heroic, generous, martyred, and devoted people—here was an opportunity to convince Jacobinism that crowns and crimes were not, of course, co-existent; and that the highway rapacity of one generation might be atoned by the penitential retribution of another!—Look to Italy: parceled out to temporizing Austria—the land of the Muse, the historian, and the hero—the scene of every classic recollection—the sacred fane of antiquity, where the genius of the world weeps and worships, and the spirits of the past start into life at the inspiring pilgrimage of some kindred Roscoe. (*Applause.*)—You do yourselves honour by this noble, this natural enthusiasm. Long may you enjoy the pleasure of possessing, never can you lose the pride of having produced, the *Scholar*, without pedantry—the *Patriot*, without reproach—the *Christian*, without superstition—the *Man*, without blemish. It is a subject I could dwell on with delight for ever. How painful our transition to the disgusting path of the ‘*Deliverers.*’ Look to Prussia, after fruitless toil and wreathless triumphs, mocked with the promise of a visionary Constitution. Look to France, chained and plundered, weeping over the tomb of her hopes and her heroes. Look to England, eaten by the cancer of an incurable debt—exhausted by Poor Rates—supporting a Civil List of near a million and a half, annual amount—guarded by a Standing Army of 149,000 men—misrepresented by a House of Commons, ninety of whose Members, in places and pensions, derive 200,000*l.* in yearly emoluments from the Minister

Minister—mocked with a military peace, and girt with the fortifications of a war establishment! Shades of heroic millions! these are your achievements! *Monster of Legitimacy!* this is thy consummation!!! The past is out of our power; it is high time to provide against the future. Retrenchment and Reform are now become not only expedient for our prosperity, but necessary to our very existence. Can any man of sense say that the present system should continue?—What! when war and peace have alternately thrown every family in the empire into mourning and poverty; shall the fattened tax-gatherer extort the starving manufacturer's last shilling, to swell the unmerited and enormous sinecure of some wealthy pauper? Shall a Borough-mongering Faction convert what is misnamed the national representation, into a mere instrument for raising the supplies which are to gorge its own venality! Shall the mock dignitaries of Whigism and Toryism, lead their hungry retainers to contest the profits of an alternate ascendancy over the prostrate interests of a too generous people? These are questions which I blush to ask—which I shudder to think must be either answered by the Parliament or the people. Let our Rulers prudently avert the interrogation. We live in times when the slightest remonstrance should command attention—when the minutest speck that merely dots the edge of the political horizon, may be the ear of the approaching spirit of the storm! Oh! they are times whose omen no fancied security can avert; times of the most awful and portentous admonition. Establishments the most solid, thrones the most ancient, coalitions the most powerful, have crumbled before our eyes, and the creature of a moment, robed, and crowned, and sceptered, raised his fairy creation on their ruins! The warning has been given; may it not have been given in vain!"

An alarming fire lately consumed some premises on Shudehill, Manchester, occupied by Mr. Sheldon, grocer, and Messrs. John Howard and Co. wire-workers.

A general meeting of the people of Manchester was lately held in the open space of ground between St. Peter's church and Deansgate. The hustings were formed of two carts; at a short distance appeared a board, bearing in conspicuous characters the words, '*Free and equal Representation.*' The business of the day was opened by the chairman, Mr. Knight; and some spirited resolutions, &c. were passed. The strictest order prevailed, and the people dispersed without betraying any inclination to tumult or outrage.—It was resolved to present an address or remonstrance to the Regent; but, not having room for the whole, we have selected the two subsequent paragraphs,

as creditable to the patriotism of the addressers:—

"Permit us further to state to your Royal Highness, that, as the last war particularly (according to our conception) was unjustly and wickedly entered into, contrary to the general interests of this country; and, as the supplies thereof were granted, not by the *real* representatives of your people, but by the agents of the aristocracy, placed in our House of Commons, therefore, we do not conceive ourselves under any moral obligations to pay the interest upon that part of what is called the National Debt, which is claimed by the great land proprietors, placemen, sinecurists, and contractors; and then by applying the Sinking Fund to the liquidation of the remaining claims, this millstone of the nation will be nearly annihilated—besides, as a great part of this debt was borrowed when money was not more than half the value it will be, when things have regained their natural level; this is another reason for reducing the rate of its interest more than one half—this argument will also apply to every other branch of national expenditure.

"But, Sire, the *great* evil, and that which we cannot but consider as the *primary* one, as the great *source* from which all the others *flow*, is, the vitiated state of our representation, which has been openly and repeatedly admitted, even in the House of Commons itself. In fact, it appears, from an unrefuted document, that 91 members of that House, receive out of the taxes above 200,000*l.* annually—that the most ignorant and venal part of the people inhabiting small boroughs, influenced, or dictated to, by their proprietors, return the major part of the members of that House; whilst many populous towns do not return any representatives, and whilst, probably, the major part of the inhabitants of the kingdom have no vote at all, and consequently have no political influence whatever, but are completely enslaved. Representation, Sire, was not designed as a mere *Ignis Fatuus* to dazzle and deceive, but as a reality, which should secure to us the preservation of our persons, our properties, and our rights; and, we should be unworthy the name of Englishmen, if we did not resolve, by every constitutional means, to regain and preserve them. In short, Sire, we are confident that it is owing to our partial and vitiated representation, that the measures of your ministers have, for the last 25 years at least, been uniformly calculated to increase enormously the riches of a *few*, and sink the *many* into unprecedented difficulties, privations, degradation, and misery."

Married.] Mr. Henry Barrow, to Miss Hannah Barnes: Mr. Thomas Sutton, to Miss

[Dec. 1,

Miss Anne Hulme : Mr. Thomas Brown, to Miss Jane Francis : Mr. John Hilditch, to Miss Sarah Sackerson : all of Manchester. — Benjamin Heywood, jun. esq. banker, of Manchester, to Miss Sophia Ann Robinson, of Woodlands. — Mr. John King, of Manchester, to Miss Eleanor Wadkin, of Lancaster. — Mr. John Watmough, of Bidstone, to Miss Sarah Chesshyre, of Salford. — Mr. William Jonas, to Miss Bellin : Mr. Jacob Hallen, to Miss Holden : Mr. Randle Major, to Miss Jane Houghton : Mr. Thomas Gregson, to Miss Thorne : Mr. W. Robinson, to Miss E. H. Buxton : all of Liverpool. — Mr. James Crompton, to Miss Amelia Barton, of Over Darwen. — Mr. Joseph Lees, of Oldham, to Miss Ann Whitehead, of Manchester. — Mr. John Barrow, to Miss Jane Aspinwall, both of Bolton. — Mr. W. Pennington, to Miss Mary Anne Rawsthorne, both of Halliwell.

Died.] At Manchester, in Mosley-street, 21, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Grant, esq. — 27, John Underhill, esq. — 72, Mr. Michael Thompson. — In Charles-street, Mrs. J. Clegg, regretted. — 40, Mr. Richard Fitton. — 40, Mrs. Ellen Preston. — Mr. Robt. Hardy, of the firm of Scatherd and Hardy.

At Liverpool, in Highfield-street, Mr. Robert Williams. — In Pembroke-place, 62, Miss Blackburne. — In Church-street, 77, Mr. James Davies. — 32, Mr. J. Conrad Siber, merchant. — In Dalby-street, 57, Mr. S. Carrington, merchant. — In John-street, 77, Mr. E. Abbot. — 29, Mr. John Ashworth.

At Preston, Mr. Richard Brackell. — The Rev. James Penny, A.M. vicar.

At Oldham, Mr. James Fletcher.

At Everton, Benjamin Bowden, esq.

At Kersal, at an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Royle.

At Ewell-hall, Mr. Thos. Mayor, much respected. — At Rivington, Mr. Charles Fisher, justly regretted. — At Buck-house, 77, Mr. Thomas Taylor, deservedly respected. — At Pendleton, 23, Miss Martha Morris, regretted.

CHESHIRE.

At a numerous and respectable meeting recently held in the lately flourishing town of Stockport, J. WARDLE, esq. in the chair, the following resolutions were agreed to :

1st. That in all free States, nothing can tend more to the happiness of the country, than a good understanding betwixt the people and those who exercise the important trust of representing them in parliament. — 2nd. That *no nation can be denominated free, whose government does not flow from a fair and equal representation of the people ; as it is this alone which constitutes the basis of genuine liberty, and, until an end so important shall be gained, we are fully convinced that the sentiments of a nation cannot be sufficiently known,*

nor its grievances redressed. — 3rd. In order to effect this purpose, it becomes the first duty of representatives at all times, and more particularly at this important crisis, to pay the utmost deference to the complaints of the nation, and by every virtuous effort, prove to their constituents, that all private consideration be sacrificed to public duty. — 4th. The corruptions which have from time to time overtaken the original contract, made by our forefathers in right of posterity, leaves us nothing to contemplate but a system of extravagance, so destructive in its operation and design, that public confidence, together with private property, are leaving this country, and substituting in their stead an extent of pauperism, which have already exhausted every fund necessary for the support of those who have legal claims on the country. — 5th. That the failure of several applications which have been made to parliament, for upwards of fifteen years, in aid of the manufactures of this town and neighbourhood, may be attributed principally to an unequal, and consequently inefficient, representation of the people, in the Commons House of Parliament. — 6th. In order to counteract the baneful consequences, arising from such unprecedented distress, we would remonstrate with those who are in the receipt of enormous sums of money, taken from the industry of the people, that they would seriously consider the necessity of relinquishing, what in fact they can easily spare, without subjecting them to the want of that comfort which is so immediately necessary for the happiness of the whole. — 7th. It is the decided opinion of this meeting, not only that the present duration of parliament, but also the practice, falsely called the elective franchise, is in direct opposition to the constitutional rights of the people. — 8th. We all consider it as our duty to protest against the unconstitutional practice of maintaining, in the time of peace, an army, for which there cannot, in the present order of things, be the smallest pretext. — 9th. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to that distinguished patriot, Lord Cochrane, for his manly and independent conduct in counteracting the designs of those, who, in direct opposition to truth, wished to continue that system of deceit, which has so long marked all their proceedings. — And, that an humble address be forthwith presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying him to direct that the Parliament be immediately assembled; and that, in preference to every other business, they will take the state of the nation immediately into their most serious consideration.

Married.] S. Mason, esq. to Mrs. Gaitskell, both of Chester. — Nathaniel Higginbottom, esq. of Macclesfield, to Miss Hannah Massey, of Green-Dale-house, Mottram,

Mottram St. Andrew.—Reginald Fowden, esq. of School's-hill, to Miss Worthington, of Stockport Etchels.—Mr. C. Walmsley, to Miss Braddock, both of Marple.—Richard Hassell, esq. of Hoskisson, to Miss Ann Davis, of Moss-hall.—Mr. Thomas Goulden, to Miss Oldham, both of Stockport.

Died.] At Chester, 79, John Bonner, esq.—In Watgate-street, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Jones, deservedly lamented.—In Foregate-street, Mr. Thomas Orme, greatly respected.

At Dukinfield, Mr. Bentley Brooke.

At Cheadle, 66, the wife of Beattie Markland, esq.

At Norton, 51, Mr. Samuel Dodd.

At Over Whitley, 69, John Skerret, esq.

At Worth, 88, Mr. William Clayton, greatly and deservedly esteemed.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the late grand and well-attended Musical Festival at Derby, nearly 1000l. was collected for the Infirmary.

Married.] Mr. James Mills, of Derby, to Miss Fotherby, of Ilkeston.—Mr. Clarke, of Derby, to Miss Gregory, of Mickleover.—Mr. William Eaton, of Sutton upon the Hill, to Mrs. Trussell, of Castle-Donington.

Died.] At Derby, 42, Mr. Wm. Reeves.

At Chesterfield, 79, the widow of Wm. Harding, esq. universally respected.

At Buxton, Mrs. Hutton.

At Cutthorpe-hall, 23, Mr. Henry Saville Wright, greatly lamented.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

In one of the parishes of Nottingham, the poor-rates are 35s. in the pound.

Married.] Mr. Wallace, to Mrs. Healey; Mr. Thoratton, to Miss Hannah Coates: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Wood, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Darman, of New Snenton.—Mr. M. A. Girton, to Miss E. Reek, both of Newark.—The Rev. Brooke Boothby, rector of Kirkby, to the Hon. Louisa Henrietta Vernon.—At Newark, J. Bevor, esq. to Miss Parke.

Died.] At Nottingham, 79, Mr. Francis Coalcraft.—In Houndsgate,—Mr. James Haughton.—On Low-pavement, Miss Sarah Huthwaite.—On Tollhouse-hill, Mrs. Gedling.

At Newark, 62, Mr. Richard Cooper.—Mr. William Lawton.

At Mansfield, 49, Mr. Holloway.—52, Mr. John Shepperson.

At West Retford, 58, Thomas Lacey Dickenson, many years an active magistrate.

At Elston, 93, Robert Waring Darwin, esq. a justice of the peace for the county, and author of *Principia Botanica*.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A public meeting has been held at Boston, to take into consideration the present distressed state of the country. The patriotic member for Boston, Mr. MADDOCK, was unable to attend the meeting, MONTHLY MAG. No. 291.

and a letter was received from him containing the following independent and constitutional language, which we deem worthy of laying before our readers:—

“The tyranny of taxation is as much to be dreaded as the tyranny of a standing army; and, unless the electors throughout the kingdom exert their independence, and resolutely determine to send men to Parliament, who will equally resist fiscal, as well as military, despotism, and support the revered maxims of our ancient laws, against the rats and locusts who would feed on the vitals of the country, (some to the amount of 30,000l. a-year for doing nothing,) those abominable tyrants, excessive taxation and a standing army, will put down every vestige of liberty and freedom which is left to our abused and suffering country. To resist these two tyrants in and out of Parliament will be my studious endeavour, from the most settled conviction of the necessity of so doing, whether I consider the general welfare of my country, or the particular interests of my constituents, who have confided to me the important duty of defending their rights and redressing their grievances. Every Englishman who has a heart, a hand, or a voice to assist his native country, and to protect it against foreign foes, ought to bear his share in triumphing over these domestic enemies. The volunteers of England should enrol themselves again, and rally round the sacred banners of the constitution, to defend it against any daring and destructive despots. I consider an income-tax and a standing army as twin brothers; in *unholy* alliance against our rights and liberties.—The income-tax would pay the army, and an army would collect the income-tax, and both would attack the constitution. Is this despotic design yet laid aside, or will it be abandoned, unless Englishmen speak out in bold and determined language, such as their forefathers were accustomed to use, when they controuled or cashiered their rulers?—Above all, let them choose for representatives such men as will not sell their constituents to participate in the plunder of their country, but resolutely oppose the introduction of foreign systems and arbitrary notions of government; men, who will put at defiance and to the route German principles and Windsor politics.”

The diminution in the circulation of country-bank bills in the county of Lincoln, is said to amount to a million and a half sterling; in Wiltshire to 300,000l. and in Durham to 500,000l.: of course it could not be otherwise, as the Bank of England has diminished its legal tenders a fourth in two years.

Married.] Lucius O'Brien, esq. of Stamford, to Miss Eliza Dale, of Uffingham.—Mr. R. C. Newcomb, of Stamford, to Miss Todd, of Corby.—Mr. T. Thompson,

son, of Stamford, to Miss Alice Ball, of Nassington.—The Rev. John Alexander Lawrence, of Grantham, to Miss Theodosia Manners, of Spittlegate.—Mr. C. Husman, of Grantham, to Miss Elizabeth Rich, of Corby.

Died.] At Lincoln, 79, Mr. Marshall.—61, Mrs. Bagaley.—Mr. Bowering.

At Grantham, 64, Mrs. Wilson.—Mrs. Storr.

At Gainsborough, 68, Mrs. Ann Mosley.—Mrs. Atkinson.

At Boston, 54, Mrs. Walker.—Mrs. Ward.—Mr. J. Porter.—39, Mrs. A. Palmer.

At Louth, 19, Miss Jane White.—Mr. T. Lucas.—52, Mrs. Atkinson.—50, the wife of Mr. W. Alcock.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The poor-rates at Hinckley are said to amount to 52s. in the pound: nearly two-thirds of the town being in a state of pauperism.

Married.] Otho Manners, esq. of Goadby, to Miss Ann Singleton, of Bole.—Mr. T. Mortin, to Mrs. Branston, both of Loughborough.—Mr. Jonathan Ward, of Harborough, to Miss Susanna Guinuss, of Uppingham.—Mr. Machin, to Miss Petts, both of Oakham.—Mr. Charles Butlin, of Rugby, to Miss Lydia Worthington, of Brockhurst.—Mr. W. Sharpe, of Great Dalby, to Miss Jane Innocent, of Wibby.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Caryer.—30, Mr. John Chapman, of the family of Sir Isaac Newton, whom he strongly resembled.

At Hinckley, 21, Mr. William Scott, justly lamented.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. J. Farnell.

At Oakham, 28, Mr. John Burton.

At Prestwold, 90, C. J. Packe, esq.—

At South Croxton, 80, Mrs. Huskisson.—

At Netherseal, Thomas Barber, esq.—At Market Overton, Mrs. Frances Rouse.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Several respectable persons residing in Walsall, having been distrained upon for their rates, were found to be totally without bedding and other household necessities, which had previously been sacrificed to the tax-gatherer, to pay the salaries of sinecurists and pensioners, and other questionable expences of the state.

Married.] Edward Knight esq. M.D. to Miss Elizabeth Horton, of Stafford.—Mr. John Jones, to Miss Ann Pitt, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Samuel Forster, to Mrs. Jones, both of Leek.—Mr. Samuel Jones, of Hatton, to Miss Arden, of Achley.—Mr. William Hood, of Walton, to Miss Jane Turner, of Stone.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, on Snowhill, 84, Mr. Daniel Fieldhouse.

At Walsall, Mr. Mullender.—Sophia, wife of Samuel Fletcher, esq.

At Wednesbury, 59, Mr. John Thropp.

At Leek, suddenly, Mr. James Wardle.

At Newcastle, the wife of Mr. T. Caryer.

WARWICKSHIRE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR, Birmingham, Nov. 9, 1816.

MANY false reports having been industriously circulated respecting the cause of the disturbances which occurred in this town on the evening of Monday, the 28th ult., I now propose to give you a short but impartial account of the origin and progress of the affair, and of all the leading circumstances connected with it, requesting you will give publicity to the same, by means of your valuable publication, the "Monthly Magazine."

Mr. Jabet, a printer and bookseller of this town, having exposed in his shop-windows, during the course of the day in question, several printed copies of a "Patriotic Address" purporting to have been written by an inhabitant of Bolton, in Lancashire, for the advice and guidance of his fellow-townsmen; many persons stooped to read it as they passed, and towards the close of the day, a great crowd had collected round the windows, each seeming desirous to have a sight of one of these papers.

Though the whole tenor of this "Address" was highly commendatory of a peaceful and submissive line of conduct on the part of the lower orders of the community towards ministers in general, and the measures pursued by government, yet it contained some passages which were certainly but ill calculated to calm the minds of people labouring under the pressure of times like the present, when thousands, and tens of thousands of persons are wholly destitute of employment, or of the means of obtaining a subsistence, except from the charitable contributions of their more wealthy neighbours, or the scanty pittance allowed them by their respective parishes.

In one of the passages to which I refer, it is said, that "matters would not be any better at all if the plan was to be adopted which is called parliamentary reform;" and that "to all practical purposes, parliament is as well constituted as it can be." The absurdity and untruth of what is here advanced, must be evident to every enlightened and unprejudiced mind, and therefore need no comment. We cannot wonder that this "Address" should have operated in the way it has done, when we consider that almost all parties, even of opposite sentiments, unite in censuring it, as calculated to produce effects the very reverse of what it seems to have been intended to produce; indeed, "so ill adapted" says the News, "has this composition been deemed to preserve peace and order in the kingdom, that it has been decidedly condemned by men whose prejudices in other respects are ever in favour of passive obedience and non-resistance." In support of this assertion, the editor gives quotations

quotations from the Times and the Morning Herald; but, since the opinions of both, in effect are nearly the same, I shall confine myself here to a short extract from the former:—"The Address printed at Birmingham," says the Times, "and exhibited by a printer there, with a view to tranquillize the inhabitants, but which unfortunately had so different an effect, like many other well-intended measures, errs from want of judgment; it endeavours to palliate evils which are too obvious to be denied, and it excuses misconduct which cannot be justified."

Thus, then, we see that the "Address" alone must have been amply sufficient to have somewhat irritated the feelings of such as were already disaffected towards the present government, and to have excited some degree of resentment against Mr. Jabet for thus publicly exposing and sanctioning it; but, in addition to this, another circumstance operated to the prejudice of that gentleman, which was as follows:—a report was spread by a person in the crowd, stating that Mr. Jabet had declared it as his opinion, that "nine shillings per week were sufficient for the support of a man, his wife, and six children;" this report has since been proved to have been utterly false, according to the public acknowledgment of the person by whom it was first circulated. This latter circumstance, in conjunction with the former, at length worked upon the minds of the people to such a degree, that they proceeded to acts of open violence, and in the course of the evening broke nearly all the panes in the windows in front of Mr. Jabet's house: the aid of the military, however, being called in, the crowd was soon after dispersed, but not till considerable damage had been done.

A copy of the resolutions of the "Birmingham Hampden Club," a society lately established in this town, whose chief object is to assist by every legitimate means in their power in the promotion of the truly great and important work of Parliamentary Reform, having, it is said, been produced in the crowd by one of the members of that society, and who was himself, it is also said, among the number of these disturbers of the public tranquillity, an opinion has thence originated, that the disgraceful proceedings of the 28th ult. were caused and promoted by the Hampden Club; but, suppose these reports to be true, (which I am not aware they have yet been proved to be.) I would ask, can any body of men be answerable for the conduct of its members as individuals? and, because the actions of one among their number may have been criminal, shall we condemn the whole Society? With regard to the influence which a perusal of the resolutions of the Hampden Club might have upon the minds of

the riotously disposed, it has been very justly remarked by the editor of the News, that "they will there learn, that the road to a successful resistance of the present spirit of misrule adopted by ministers, is not by rioting, but by a unanimous stand of the embodied public opinion."

In consequence of the unwarrantable supposition that the Hampden Club has taken an active part in promoting the late disturbances, an opinion which, in this town, is, I believe, exclusively confined to persons whose political sentiments differ from those which are avowed by that society, much obloquy has been thrown upon it, and in some of the London papers it has been declaimed against in the most open, unjustifiable, and violent manner; the Courier and the Sun, in particular, have filled several of their columns with the most unqualified and scurrilous abuse of it, and the former of these two writers has vented his spleen against Mr. Edmonds, the Society's chairman, in the most virulent language, and has asserted of him some of the grossest and most palpable falsehoods. From a personal knowledge of Mr. Edmonds, who is engaged in the arduous task of the instruction of youth, I feel no hesitation in pronouncing him a man of unsullied reputation, whose highest ambition would be to render himself subservient to the best interests of his country, and it is with peculiar pleasure I embrace the opportunity now afforded me, of thus publicly doing justice to his worth. Though I have myself no connexion with the Hampden Club, I am acquainted with several of its leading members, persons whose characters, I will venture to say, are unimpeachable.

T. CLARK, jun.

A number of men, artisans and others, at Birmingham, have been put on the roads at 1s. per day, payable out of a voluntary rate, tax, or subscription. The local newspapers state that some of the best shops are abandoned, from an impossibility to meet the extent of taxation.

Married.] Mr. Richard Lloyd, to Mrs. Lewis.—Mr. George Wetherly, to Miss Phoebe Watton.—Mr. William Shaw, to Miss Nicholls.—Mr. Jarvis Turner, to Miss Caroline Wilday: all of Birmingham.—Charles Batlin, esq. of Rugby, to Miss Lydia Worthington, of Brockhurst.—Mr. R. Southall, jun. of Birmingham, to Miss Anne Easton, of Petworth.—Mr. Hall, of Birmingham, to Miss Sarah Yate, of Bridgnorth.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Church-street, 34, Mr. William Rodgers.—65, Mrs. Sarah Moore.—In Weaman-street, 72, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, regretted.—In Worcester-street, 50, Mr. Joseph Ryley, respected.—In Friday-street, 57, Mr. William Ashbee.—In Laurence-street, 70, Mrs. Thompson.

476 *Shropshire—Worcestershire—Herefordshire—Gloucester, &c.* [Dec. 1,

At Coventry, Mr. Alderman Williamson.

At Warwick, 56, Mr. Wilkinson.

At Allesley, the wife of R. Lloyd, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

The bank of Messrs. Trevor, Richards, and Co. of Whitchurch, has stopped payment.

A stage-coach was lately upset on its passage down the hill from Brosely to the Ironbridge, by which an outside passenger was killed on the spot.

Married.] R. C. Phillips, esq. of the R.N. to Miss Marianne Stokes, of Ryton.—Mr. Adney, of Wenlock, to Miss Oliver, of Harnage Grange.—Mr. John Crowther, of Kenley, to Miss Ann Langley, of Harley.—Mr. John Armstrong, to Mrs. Mary Pidgeon, of Upton Magna.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in Claremont-buildings, Mrs. Margaret Owen.—Mrs. Lawrence.—65, Mrs. Ann Cork.—Mr. W. Ford, of Pride Hill.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Sarah Lowe.—The widow of the Rev. T. Molland.

At Much Wenlock, 91, the widow of the Rev. Stephen Prytherch, M.A.

At Cardiston-park, Miss Elizabeth Jones.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Christopher Brookbanks, of Stourbridge, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Westheath.—Mr. Chellingworth, of Dunclett, to Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Perry.—Mr. John Rawlings, of Tenbury, to Miss Spencer, of Gloucester.—T. Yarranton, esq. of Tenbury, to Miss Mary Cook, of Coton-hill.

Died.] At Worcester, Thomas Wakeman, esq.—89, Mrs. Mary Coal, much esteemed and regretted.

At Stourbridge, 60, Mr. Edward Perrins, justly respected.

At Pershore, the wife of Adm. Fayerman.

At Sidbury, Mrs. Worthington.—At Upton, 68, Mrs. Elizabeth Thacker.—At Astwood-house, Miss Harrietta Parkes.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Bishop of Hereford has circulated an able and exemplary address to the clergy of his diocese, recommending, in the most praiseworthy terms, the distresses of the labouring and manufacturing poor to their consideration.

Died.] At Hereford, 84, the Rev. John Barrott, vicar of Almeley, much respected.—Mr. Clarke.—In Church-street, Mr. Thomas Newell.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A resolution was entered into at the last Gloucester Quarter-sessions, whereby the magistrates determined, that for the purpose of finding employment for the poor during the ensuing year, no means were so advisable as to afford constant work on the highways; a permanent advantage would arise to the public at a small expence or local tax, and the spirit of industry among those who may and ought to

contribute to their own maintenance by their labour, meet with its due reward.—

"Though, says the editor of a provincial paper, this may appear at first sight objectionable, as imposing *new burthens* on the present heavy parish rates, the evil will be only temporary, and will in the end prove the best economy."—"We agree," says another editor, "that on this occasion much is due to the starving people from 'the lives and fortunes men,' who passionately stimulated the government to bring the country into its present condition—but the ministers may well adjourn the Parliament and look coolly on, if the feelings of the people can be made the means of voluntarily taxing themselves. The government and the war-party have great obligations to perform at this crisis."

At the late Monmouthshire Quarter-Sessions, held at U-k, the magistrates agreed to represent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the reduced state of the county by taxes and rates, and the impossibility of paying those now becoming due; they therefore resolved to request some remission of taxation. These measures were carried by a large majority, but Lord Granville Somerset dissented.

Captain Fotheringham is elected Master of the Ceremonies at Cheltenham, in room of the late Mr. King.

Married.] Mr. Charles Stewart Ruthven, to Miss Sarah Elmslie, both of Gloucester.—Mr. Frederick Lewin, to Miss Ann Martin.—Mr. Thomas Pritchard Saunders, to Miss Emma Bale.—Mr. J. Nicholls, to Miss Maria Hemmings, all of Bristol.—The Rev. E. J. Evans, A.B. of Loughbrickland, Downshire, to Miss Elizabeth Kentish, of Park-street, Bristol.—James Matthews, esq. of Cheltenham, to Miss Elizabeth Miller, of Hasfield.—The Rev. John Fry, of Colford, to Miss Eliza Trotter, of Winnall's Hill.—Mr. Hewlett, of Eastington, to Miss Ballinger, of Corse.—Mr. William Gillard, of Chepstow, to Miss Jane Farmer, of Bristol.—John Dymock, esq. of Stonehouse, to Miss Emma Parkinson, of Hexton-square, London.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Southgate-street, Mrs. Martin.—80, Mr. Hale.

At Bristol, 58, Mr. Wilham Williams, much respected.—51, Mr. John Horler.—Miss Sarah Ford.—34, Mrs. Sarah Lissett Jacques, regretted.

At Cirencester, 92, the widow of Mr. John Cherrington.

At Cheltenham, 47, the Rev. B. Capel Heming, D.D. rector of Rotherfield Gray.—52, Major Gen. Sir Geo. Holmes, K.C.B. 64, Mrs. Wadley, much respected.

At Tewkesbury, the widow of William Martin, esq.

At Monmouth, the widow of Mr. James Vaughan.—Mrs. Synor.

At Abergavenny, 75, Mr. Moses Cohen, much respected.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Timberlake, of Oxford, to Miss Allam, of Beckley.—Mr. Richard Sirett, of Bicester, to Miss Ann Hawkins, of Buckingham.—Mr. William Billing, of Pyrton, to Miss Mary Billing, of Reading.—Mr. John Jackson, to Miss Ann Banting, both of Witney.—Mr. William Tite, to Miss Hannah Hunt, both of Banbury.—Mr. Withers, of Chiselbampton, to Miss Strond, of Barbican, London.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. Allen.

At Woodstock, Miss Susannah Townesend, justly regretted.

At Headington, Mr. Bryan.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Married.] Mr. J. Rhymer, of Denham, to Miss Randall.—Mr. Noah Belcher, of Goosey, to Miss Giles, of Leythrop.

Died.] At Wargrave, the widow of the Rev. J. Tickell, rector of Gawsorth.

At Turweston, Miss Mary Causton.

HERTS AND BEDS.

The deposits into the Bedford Saving-Bank, since its establishment in May, amount to near 1,300l.; Benefit Societies being permitted to put their stock into that bank, not exceeding 200l.

Married.] Mr. Chinery, of Cheshunt, to Miss Emma Rivers, of Trimley St. Mary.

Died.] At Bedford, 26, Frederick Joseph Levins, esq.

At Cheshunt, 70, Thomas Sanders, M.D.

At Leighton Buzzard, 79, Mr. Thomas White.

At Watford, the wife of Harrold Stewart, esq.

At Potton, Mrs. H. Verrall.

At Bishops Stortford, 63, Isaac Lake, deeply regretted by his relations, nor less by his employers, (Messrs. Hawkes and Co.) in whose service, as a brewer, he had been upwards of twenty years. His talents and information were highly respectable; and the zeal and honesty he displayed in the discharge of the duties which, in his situation, devolved upon him, are beyond all praise. Mirthful, jocose, fond of anecdote, peculiar in his habits, manners, and appearance, he had much original character, and it will be long ere he is forgotten by his townsmen.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Northampton Saving-Bank has, in eleven weeks, received various deposits, amounting to 1,853l.

Married.] Mr. John Wilson, of Peterborough, to Miss E. Parkinson, of Northborough.—Mr. Francis Sheppard, of Paulerspury, to Miss Sarah Browne, of Towcester.—Mr. T. Merry, of Abington-Mills, to Miss Harriet Pell, of Overstone.

Died.] At Northampton, 71, Mrs. Arden.—63, Mr. E. Law.

At Peterborough, 55, Mr. Edw. Sissons.

At Wellingborough, 69, Mr. Charles Robinson.

At Thetford, 76, Michael Wodhull, esq.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The Seatonian prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. C. H. Terrot, M.A. of Trinity College, for his poem on *Hezekiah and Sennacherib*.

The subject of the Norrisian prize essay for the present year is, *The internal evidence of the genuineness and authenticity of the Gospels*.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Rogers, Fellow of Sidney-College, to Miss Hackney, of Cambridge.—William Asplin, jun. esq. of Willingham, to Miss Mary Bletsoe, of Astcherton.—Thomas Brown, esq. of Shippy Hill, to Miss Shearing, of Paxfield-hall.

Died.] At Ely, 60, the Rev. Stephen Stephens, B.A. Minor Canon of Ely.—Mr. Thomas Wetenhall.

At Newmarket, Miss Charlotte Tuting.

At Chatteris, 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Isaacson, much and justly lamented.

At Wyton, Miss Frances Peck.

NORFOLK.

At the last Quarterly Assembly of the Corporation of Norwich, an Address was voted to the Regent, requesting him to enforce the utmost economy in the public expenditure, and to countenance every financial retrenchment, compatible with the security and welfare of the community; and that commercial and agricultural prosperity may be restored.

Married.] Mr. John Kidd, to Miss Mary Ann Forster.—Mr. R. H. Harris, to Miss Clabon.—Mr. Warner, to Miss Stevens: all of Norwich.—Mr. C. C. Daniell, of Davey-place, Norwich, to Miss Sarah Ursula Nutball, of Ludlow.—R. Bathurst, esq. to Miss Jane Norris, of Tatterford.—Mr. John Bales, to Miss Mary Ann Simmonds, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. Richard England, jun. of Hindringham, to Miss Mary Ann Reeve, of Wighton.

Died.] At Norwich, 56, Mr. Sieley.—Mr. Pigge.—In St. Augustine's, at an advanced age, Mr. Brittingham.—Mrs. de Rouillon.—In Magdalen-street, the wife of Mr. Alderman Burrows.

At Yarmouth, 29, Mrs. Bond.—60, Mrs. Olley.—56, Mrs. Eaton.

At East Dereham, Mrs. E. Drozier.

At North Elmham, 80, Mr. Peter Johnson.—At North Walsham, 85, Mrs. Mary Fiddy.—At Foulsham, Mr. T. Manning, sen.—At Ryburgh, Mr. Gardiner, justly lamented.—At Freethorpe, 68, Mr. Trevett Read.—At Paston, 41, Mr. Francis Cremer.—At Brooke, 103, Mrs. Tabetha Startling.—At Tacolneston, 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Warren.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. W. C. Stafford, of Bury, to Miss M. A. Cullington, of Norwich.—Mr. E. Thompson, of Bury, to Miss Thompson, of Framlingham.—Mr. Thomas Archer, of Ipswich, to Miss Patience Chapman, of Finningham.—Mr. Thomas Druce, of Bury, to Miss Crickmore, of Bungay.

Bungay.—John Chevallier, M.D. of Aspalhall, to Miss Syer, of Kedington.—Mr. James Harrauld, of Little Saxham, to Mrs. Marks, of Barrow.—The Hon. Thompson Vanneck, to Miss Mary Ann Palmer, of Halesworth.—Mr. Smith, Hadleigh, to Miss Elizabeth Emmerson, of Aldham.

Died.] At Bury, 65, Mr. John Harrison.—53, Mr. Richard Sparke, much respected.—In Northgate-street, 39, Mr. George Deal, justly regretted.—63, Mrs. S. Adams.

At Ipswich, 82, Major Richards, much respected.—The Rev. Temple Chevallier, rector of Baddingham.—73, the wife of Dr. Spark.

At Southwold, 33, Mr. Lancelot Davie.

At Framlingham, 60, Mrs. M. Thompson.

At Ixworth, 24, Mrs. S. Lemmon.

At Acton, Mr. William Bassett, much respected.—At Fordham, 68, Mr. William Gedge, much and justly respected.—At Stanning-field, 22, Mr. B. Hale.

ESSEX.

The labouring poor of this county continue in a deplorable state, their applications from necessity being often rejected by the overseers.

Married.] Mr. John Baker, of Colchester, to Miss Sarah Baker, of Ipswich.—Charles Tindal, esq. R.N. to Miss Anne Grant, of Thoby Priory.—Mr. D. Risbee, of Bradfield, to Miss Elizabeth Solmes, of Danbury.—At Bradfield, Mr. T. Brown, to Miss Lucy Clark, of Great Bentley.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Elliot; he practised medical electricity with great success.

At Colchester, J. Sack, esq.

At Saffron Walden, 76, Mr. William Archer, alderman of that Corporation.

At Manningtree, Mr. Bowman.—81, Mrs. Canham.

At Bocking, 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Holmsted.

At Woodford, 69, John Hill, esq.

At South Okendon, John Goodere, esq.

At Witham, the widow of Mr. John Humphreys.—At Great Coggleshall, Mrs. M. A. Townsend.

KENT.

At a late numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Chatham, a liberal sum of money was voluntarily subscribed, to be disbursed under the direction of a Committee of six, in providing necessary employment for the industrious poor.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Gillingham was recently held at the Assembly Rooms, Brompton, convened by public notice, to take into consideration the best means of alleviating the distress of the labouring poor. The meeting was fully and respectably attended, and a voluntary subscription immediately entered into.

Married.] Mr. William Davey, to Miss E. Marsh.—Mr. William Castle, to Miss Mary Wigzell.—Mr. John Fisher, jun. to Miss Martin.—Mr. T. Somerford, to Miss Welby.—Mr. William Taylor, to Miss Mary Debbs: all of Canterbury.—Mr. John Marsh Wood, of Hardres, to Miss Mary Wootton, of Canterbury.—Alexander Watson, esq. to Miss Benedicta Grant, both of Dover.—Mr. Thomas Middleton, of Dover, to Miss Ann Gilbert, of Hythe.—James Lloyd, esq. to Miss Sedden, both of Rochester.—Dennis Kelly, esq. to Miss Lefevre Pownell, of Sittingbourne.—Mr. Prance, of Maidstone, to Miss Thompson, of Poplar.—Mr. Henry Simmonds, of Maidstone, to Miss Hmdson, of Stockbury.—Mr. Ozias Kemp, to Miss Mary Ann Cole, both of Whitstable.—Mr. Stephen Dobell, to Miss Harriet Peel, both of Cranbrook.

Died.] At Canterbury, 28, Mr. William Luddington, much respected.—76, Mr. Wells, one of the Brothers of John's Hospital.—19, Miss Martha Sutton, justly esteemed.

At Ramsgate, 73, Mr. William Guy.—Mr. Thomas Woodward, much and justly esteemed.

At Margate, 70, Mr. Daniel Barwise.—In High-street, Miss Brooman.

At Dover, Mrs. Collard.

At Chatham, 32, Mrs. Marshall.

At Maidstone, Mr. Sheppard.—Mrs. Crook.—The wife of Mr. John Ruck, much respected.

At Ashford, 57, Mr. William Horton.

At Monkton Thanet, at an advanced age, Mr. Fuller.—At Smeeth, 43, Mrs. Martin, regretted.—At Aeol, 57, Mrs. Sidders.—At Whitstable, 70, Mrs. Holt.

SUSSEX.

Brighton manages to thrive in the midst of the general distress: many new houses being in embryo there.

Died.] At Chichester, Mr. Clemence.—The widow of Mr. J. Richardson, of Petersfield.

At Brighton, in Ship-st. R. Day, esq.

At Worthing, 41, Mr. Dixon.—33, Mr. Winslow Morton.

At Battle, Mr. James Inskip, suddenly.

At Eastbourne, Mr. Fuller, jun. much and justly respected.—At Kingston, Mr. Henly.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. George Young, of the 58th regiment, to Miss Hallum, of Southampton.—Mr. James Walker, to Miss Mary Barnes, both of Southampton.—George Hoar, esq. of Twyford Lodge, to Miss Clerk, of Upper Seymour-st. Portman-square, London.—Samuel Smith, esq. of Portsmouth, to Miss E. Caroline Payne, of Portsea.—Mr. Henry Lock, to Miss Clark, both of Portsea.—Mr. J. C. Mortley, of Portsmouth, to Miss Shorter, of Barmes Common.—At Alverstoke, Lieut. W. J.

W. J. Deare, of the 28th regiment, to Mrs. Hallowell.—James Green, esq. to Mrs. John Reed, of Portsea.—Lieut. T. L. Robins, R. N. to Mrs. E. Sharp, both of Forton.—Mr. Gould, of Fordingbridge, to the widow of the Rev. Mr. Macgibbon.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Sarah Smith.—Sophia, wife of the Rev. John Haygarth, rector of Upham.

At Southampton, the wife of Samuel Holden.

At Gosport, 48, Mr. Robert White.

At Portsmouth, 28, the wife of Mr. William Teideman.

At Portsea, Mr. Thomas Eastman, much regretted.—Mr. Fowles, respected.—In King-street, Mr. Hawkins.

At Romsey, 77, Mrs. Allen.

At Leckford, 60, Mr. J. Dowling.—At Hedley, Miss Susan Morgan.—At Sparshot, at an advanced age, Mr. Sturges.

WILTSHIRE.

Warminster Fair was the largest ever known. The greater part of sheep penned were sold, but the prices were not equal to those obtained at Devizes green fair. Neat beasts, which were also numerous, were quite a drug. Cheese met a dull sale, from 36s. to 56s.

Married.] The Rev. R. Sloper, of Devizes, to Mrs. Hunson, of London.—The Rev. George Bevan, of Foxbury, to Miss Anne Buchanan, of Glasgow.—Joseph Batchelor, esq. Stormoor Cottage, to Miss Rebecca Chapman, of Hawkridge.

Died.] At Trowbridge, 42, Mr. R. Webb.

At Wilton, Mr. Thomas Mease, suddenly.

At Westbury, Mr. Thomas Wright Lowe, greatly regretted.

At the Castle House, Calne, William Powell Bendry, esq. a justice of peace for this county.

At Pewsey, at an advanced age, the Rev. Joseph Townsend, M.A. Rector of Pewsey. As a scholar, mineralogist, fossilist, and conchologist, he stood particularly pre-eminent. His "Travels in Spain," and his "Character of Moses established as an Historian," confirmed his literary character. In early life he fell under the lash of the late Rev. R. Graves, of Claverton, who described his peculiarities in his keen satire, "the Spiritual Quixote." Mr. Townsend was one of the principal projectors of, and a very considerable share holder in, the Kennet and Avon Canal.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The counties of Somerset and Gloucester have formed an association to petition Parliament for a duty of 30 per cent. on the importation of all agricultural produce capable of being grown in England, and a drawback of 10 per cent. on the exportation of all such produce as can be abundantly produced.

A plan has been adopted at Frome for the relief of the industrious Poor. As

many as are out of employment, on application to the parish-officers, are instantly engaged in quarrying stones by the load, at which they earn 8s. or 10s. per week, paid out of the parish rates; the stones are then taken to a depot, and disposed of for purposes of building and repairing the roads.

Married.] Mr. Evans, of Springfield-place, to Miss Harriet Thurston, of Kingsmead-terrace, Bath.—At Bathampton, James Jackson, esq. to Frances, daughter of Samuel Ward, esq. of Hampton-hill-house.—Mr. John Cogan, of Taunton, to Miss Mary Debbens, of Bath.—At Bridgwater, Mr. Taylor, to Miss Baller.—Mr. Waldron, of Fivehead, to Miss Hannah Trott, of Bishpool-farm.—Mr. Welch, of Redlands, to Miss Kelso, of Ansford.

Died.] At Bath, in Great Stanhope-street, the widow of John Tyler, esq. of Redland, justly regretted.—Madame Dallemand.—In Princes-street, 46, Mr. William Stockman, sen.—Mr. James Coxhead.—In Blomfield-place, 36, Clement Wilson Crutwell, esq. an eminent surgeon of this city, universally regretted.—In Chapel-row, Miss Rebecca Hibbert.

At Frome, Mr. Harry Ball, universally respected.—Mr. John Angel.—Mrs. Trotman.

At Bridgwater, at an advanced age, Mrs. Giles.

At Chard, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Bradley, vicar of that place, and prebendary of Wells.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bishop's Candle, the Earl of Errol, to the Hon. Harriet Somerville.—Thomas Henning, esq. of Alton Pancras, to Miss Mary Parr, of Poole.

Died.] At Sherborne, Robert Lewis, esq. At Poole, Thomas Slade, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Raddon, to Miss Badcock.—Mr. James Hooper, jun. to Miss Maria Endicott: all of Exeter.—G. F. C. Colman, esq. to Miss Theresa Ofgans, of Plymouth.—Mr. Kent, Master R. N. to Miss Pearn, of George-street Dock.—Mr. A. N. Groves, of Plymouth, to Miss Maria Berthia Thompson, of George-street, Hanover-square, London.—At Teignmouth, Mr. Hamlyn, to the widow of Capt. Wm. Walsh.—Mr. John Moore, to Miss Pearce, of Stonehouse.

Died.] At Exeter, the widow of Mr. Joseph Phillips.—63, the widow of Robert Russel, esq. much and deservedly esteemed.

At Exmouth, Gen. Alexander Mercer.

At Chumleigh, 83, Mr. William Curtis, justly respected.

At Alphington, 52, Mr. James Hallett, deservedly lamented.

At Whiteway, Mrs. Bridgeman.—On Heavitree Road, 84, Mrs. Burrow.—At Halloway-farm, Kenn, 31, J. Harris, esq.

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL.

The Cornish Resolutions in our next.

Married.] John Henry Vivian, esq. of Truro, to Miss Sarah Jones, of Swansea.—John Yarde Fownes, esq. to Miss Hearn, of St. Austle.—Mr. William Paynter, to Miss Stevens, of Kenwyn.

Died.] At Fowey, Benj. Bloomfield, esq. senior alderman of that borough.

At Falmouth, suddenly, Mrs. Downing.

WALES.

The Marquis of Anglesea has industriously enquired in the nature and extent of the distresses of the poor on his estates in Wales, and is liberally adopting measures to alleviate them.

Married.] The Rev. W. Hewson, to Miss Anne Bassett, both of Swansea.—William Salmon, esq. of Cowbridge, to Miss Hester Deere, of Penlline-court.—At Myfod, Arnold Burrowes, esq. to Miss Harriet Beresford, of Trefnanney.—Mr. John Bamford, to Miss E. Powell, both of Neath.—Simon Lloyd, esq. of Plasyn-dre, to Miss Eliza Jones, of the Lodge, Bala.—Thomas Lloyd Fletcher, esq. of Maesgwaylod Lodge, to Miss Charlotte Towers, of Queen Ann-street, London.

Died.] At Wrexham, Mr. J. Edwards.

At Carmarthen, 75, Mrs. W. Davies.

At Haverfordwest, the widow of the Rev. B. Gibbon, of Penaly.

At Brecon, the Rev. John Williams, Catholic priest, of that town, greatly respected.—87, Mr. John Griffiths, much and deservedly respected.

At Lanharan, the widow of Richard Jenkins, esq.—At Henllan, 60, David Lewis, esq. a justice of the peace for the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen, justly regretted.—At St. Bride's-hill, 29, Miss Elizabeth Rees, of Pendyne, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

IRELAND.

Almost every parish in Dublin has passed pointed resolutions on the subject of sinecures and excessive taxation.

Married.] At Ardtree Glebe-house, Tyrone, C. E. Allen, esq. to Miss Meredith.—E. W. Dickenson, esq. to Miss Corry, of Newry.—Charles Nangle, esq. of Kildalky, county of Meath, to Mrs. Cecilia Conolly, of Newhaggard.

Died.] At Dublin, 43, T. R. Babington, esq.

At Budhill, county of Tipperary, Richard Going, esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Sierra Leone, John Donovan, esq. advocate of that colony, and lately a reporter of Parliamentary Debates. He was a man of strong natural talents, and of great integrity and honour.

At Anteuil, near Paris, at an advanced age, H. B. Sharp, esq.

At Paris, Mrs. Caroline Amherst, widow of W. Kerril A. esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment.

At Stutgard, the reigning monarch, who married the Princess Royal of England.

In Mecklinburgh, 75, the reigning prince, brother of Queen Charlotte.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Friends of this Miscellany, who may be desirous of completing their Sets or Volumes, are requested to take notice, that, for the purpose of encouraging their Design, the several Numbers composing the first FORTY VOLUMES, or to the Commencement of 1816, will be sold at ONE SHILLING AND THREE PENCE per Number, till the first of May next; but, after that time, they can be had only at the usual Price of Two Shillings. The increased Demand for this Work, in every part of the World where the English Language is read, and the Interruptions of the Supply in foreign Countries, owing to successive Wars, will, it is presumed, render this Proposal an Accommodation to many of our distant Readers, as well as to many new Subscribers at Home.

The Favours of M. LANGLES—Mr. CLEMENT COOTE—A. Z.—BARON LERRY—Mr. A. KYNE—Mr. W. TAYLOR—Mr. W. GOODMAN—Mr. J. LAWRENCE—An Old Abolitionist—Neptune—S. F. G.—J. L.—&c. came to hand too late to appear in the current Number.

Two Tours in France and Flanders, made in the present Autumn, will be commenced in our next or next following Numbers.

We shall be obliged to any of our Readers in Jamaica, Trinidad, or Demerara, for correct Reports of what is passing on the Spanish Main.

The Pressure of Matter evident in our Pages must be our Apology for the Delay of many accepted Communications.

Original Materials towards an Authentic Life of R. B. SHERIDAN are deferred for the same reason; as is the long-promised Memoir of our old Friend S. J. PRATT.

ARISTIDES enquires about "the Heroes of Liberty, scattered by the Triumph of the Imperial and Royal Confederates;" and we hope in an early Number to be able to satisfy his Curiosity.

We should be glad to receive correct Information from Readers in the United States relative to the actual Condition of Emigrants in those States, the Accounts in the English Ministerial Papers representing them as seeking Means of Return.

LEUMAS of Bedford puts a forced Construction on the Passage in the CORNUCOPIA.

We have received a Pound Note from C. D. for the long-suffering Prisoners in the Fleet, who are detained under Charges of Contempts of Court.